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CHINESE UNITED AS TO SHANTUNG, SAYS DELEGATE

Chu Wu, of Paris Mission,
Asserts Both Peking and Canton
Governments Ordered the
Representatives Not to Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Chinese people as a whole stand back of the peace treaty with Germany, and they were denied the privilege of signing with reservation as to the Shantung agreement, and both governments in China, north and south, are united, so far as opposition to this agreement is concerned. Such was the declaration made with emphasis to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Chao Chu Wu, of Wu Ting Fang and one of the delegates appointed by the south to represent China at the Peace Conference. He is the first member of the peace delegation to pass through New York on the way back to China. "What," he was asked, "is the feeling among the Chinese delegation and President Wilson since he accompanied the Shantung arrangement?"

"Although, naturally, we are disappointed," was the reply, "over the Shantung solution, yet as regards our feelings toward President Wilson we appreciate that he has done all he possibly could for us. As he said yesterday in the Senate, he was contending with great difficulties, which were not in the circumstances, not in the men."

Chinese Attitude Gratified
The people are greatly pleased by the peace treaty, which the American people have taken in the Shantung case. That friendly sentiment, to a certain extent, to alleviate the deep disappointment felt by the Chinese."

That were some of the conditions which seemed to compel President Wilson to acquiesce in the Shantung arrangement?"

"One of the most important was the agreements which Japan had made with Great Britain, France and the United States in the spring of 1917, which she gained their support for the war. Wilson's address to the Senate, and the entanglements of every kind in the way—promises which had been made to one another, and right were confused with the power of the victor was a restraint. Entanglements which complicated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist on them, had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; these could not always be honorably brushed aside."

Question Asked For
There have been conflicting reports as to whether or not the Chinese delegation asked for the privilege of signing with reservation, with reference to the Shantung agreement, if she decided to sign the treaty under those conditions, is the truth about that?"

"When the peace conditions were announced by the Big Four to the allies, China, included, and because the communication of these conditions to Germany, the need of our reservation, and there came a reservation. Subsequently he wrote a formal letter to the powers, making a formal reservation. Then it was intimated to the Chinese delegation that a reservation signature would not do. Upon that, of course, the Chinese delegation to sign altogether. When I was in Paris, the formal protest had been made several days previously and the reservation was, at that time, that we were allowed to sign with reservation."

It is true, it is not, that the Chinese delegation will sign the treaty with reservation and thereby make China a member of the League of Nations."

With Austria to Be Signed
That is the plan. And we concluded that procedure when we were asked our decision not to sign the treaty with Germany. The Austrian delegation contains no conditions so relevant to us as the Shantung arrangement. We, therefore, think we justified in signing it. But we did intend to sanction the Shantung arrangement, whether we were members of the league or not. And, after all, it is the league to us if we lose it."

Japanese Relate Frequently Japan's promise to give Shantung back to China. Did Japan sign any agreement to that effect, or did she make some merely by word of mouth? What is your answer to that question?"

back the leased territory of Kiaochow to China under certain conditions, one of which was the retention of a certain section of Tsingtao for Japan."

"But as the value of the Kiaochow territory lies in Tsingtao, which is its port, and as the concessions which Japan will retain in Tsingtao will include the most important parts of Tsingtao, politically, strategically and commercially, the so-called return of Kiaochow is illusory. That is about Kiaochow, only a small part of Shantung."

Verbal Understanding
"In regard to Shantung, it seems that there was a verbal understanding by Japan before the other great powers. But so far as I know there is no written undertaking. There was certainly no agreement with China, because the Shantung settlement was made contrary to China's wishes, in fact under her protest. Even then the political rights formerly enjoyed by Germany in Shantung should be returned to China, and in fact the economic rights formerly enjoyed by Germany should be kept by Japan. That is what is meant by 'give back'."



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking
Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control.

"In its final analysis, it amounts to this. The only political right enjoyed by Germany was the lease of Kiaochow. According to the proposed plan of Japan, as I have outlined it, she gives back the shell of Kiaochow and keeps the essence of Tsingtao. So much for the supposed return of political rights."

"On the other hand, she keeps, as she says, all the German economic rights and, as we know, in the Far East, there are ways and means, if it is so desired, for political consequences to follow upon economic rights. So much, then, for the meaning of the retention of economic rights by Japan."

"What hope do you see for a readjustment of the question? Do you see hope through the United States Senate or through the League of Nations?"

League Uncertain Hope
"I would not care to speak of what your Senate may or may not, should or should not do, because that should be meddling in your political affairs. As for the league, nobody knows yet what anyone will get out of that. But if the Paris Peace Conference is to foreshadow the working of the future League of Nations, I can only hope that China's chances in the league will be better than what she had at the conference."

"The Chinese people, you have said, appreciate the widespread expressions of opposition to the Shantung agreement by the people of the United States."

"Yes, American relations with China have always been of the friendliest. We have recognized and appreciated the fact that the United States have no territorial or political ambitions in China. Their interest is commercial only. This is known not only by the publicists and by the intellectual classes, but also by the masses of the Chinese people, and this, if we remember the conditions in China, is saying a great deal. We, therefore, are very happy to do business with Americans and welcome American enterprise. This is one of the greatest and most valuable of America's business assets in the world. The interest and sympathy which the American people have shown with reference to the Shantung question have added to the close relations between the two peoples."

Are north and south united on the Shantung issue?"
"Absolutely. So far as Shantung is concerned, north and south are united. Practically identical instructions came from the Peking and the Canton governments to the united Chinese representation in Paris, not to sign the treaty with Germany without reservation. The delegation has members from both north and south. China must now set her house in order and face the Shantung question squarely."

ENFORCEMENT CODE CRITICS ANSWERED

Claim That Proposed Measure
Is Extremely Drastic Is Met
by Assertion That Similar
Laws Are Enforced in States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Opponents of prohibition are finding as many objectionable features in the proposed Enforcement Bill as they did in the prohibition amendment itself. Those who are anxious to have the law properly enforced are meeting these objections as they did the others.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, asserted yesterday that the wet leaders and brewery propagandists are carrying on a campaign intended to frighten timid persons about the law enforcement code.

"Evidently without reading the bill," said Mr. Wheeler, "some members of Congress and wet editors are proclaiming that the bill is the most drastic law ever proposed. As a matter of fact, there is not a provision in it that does not have precedent in prohibition states. A large majority of the dry states have provisions much more stringent than any found in the proposed law enforcement code. As a sample of the misrepresentation concerning the bill, it is claimed that there is an unlimited 'search and seizure' clause, which will allow any person to be searched for liquor. The proposed code has not had any such provision. In fact, it does not allow search warrant to be issued, even if the home becomes a 'speakeasy,' where liquor is sold. This ought to be changed, and at least provide that when the owner of the home sells liquor in it the liquor may be seized forthwith. Even with such a clause added, the law would be more liberal than those found in the dry states."

Extracts Protected
"Many manufacturers of extracts are alarmed for fear that the extract business will be destroyed. With given stronger provisions in about 10 states, the legitimate flavoring extracts are sold therein. The provision in the bills relating to extracts will probably be changed so as to make it clear that alcoholic extracts that are sold for legitimate purposes will be manufactured and distributed as usual. Another favorite misrepresentation is that all soft drinks will be prohibited, and that soda water and similar beverages are about to be placed under the ban of the law. Anyone who reads the bill knows that no alcoholic beverage except those well-recognized intoxicants, named will be prohibited if they do not contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume. This will not interfere with any legitimate soft drink."

"The friends of the law enforcement code are just as much interested in having a sane, practical, workable law as those who are finding fault with the proposed code. When the enemies of the bill, however, inaugurate a false propaganda in order to make dangerous amendments in the measure, they will find the friends of the measure on guard to prevent it, if possible."

Non-Alcoholic Flavorings
In the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, Mr. Wheeler stated:

"The reason for using the phrase 'potable' or 'capable of being used as a beverage,' or the negative 'non-potable and incapable of being used as a beverage,' is found in the widespread use of alcoholic preparations as substitutes for the ordinary intoxicating beverages. In many of the states this evil is so widespread that special laws are being enacted to deal with it."

"Under national prohibition it is prophesied that the use of these alcoholic preparations will increase rapidly unless the law enforcement code is carefully drafted."

And that subject has received most careful consideration.
That alcohol is not required for the making of flavoring extracts for household purposes is asserted by manufacturers who have produced non-alcoholic extracts in dry states. Ice cream made with the non-alcoholic flavorings freezes more quickly, and cake in which they are used as an ingredient is less dry, say housewives."

Chemist Gives Views
Sidney F. Mihalovitch, a manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio, said yesterday: "Non-alcoholic extracts have been produced, and are being produced, to meet the satisfaction of the consumer and the manufacturer of his different products."
"Any and all alcoholic extracts can be made potable by the addition of sugar or water or sugar and water for beverage purposes. Non-alcoholic extracts are more economical to use; there is absolutely no evaporation."
The use of alcoholic extracts has been eliminated in Kansas, Texas, Georgia, and other states, and the people of those states have become accustomed to the use of these non-alcoholic flavors without any detriment to their products.
"I am a graduate chemist of 17 years, and we have been making these non-alcoholic extracts for use in the preparation of our non-alcoholic beverages and they give greater satisfaction than the alcoholic extracts."

OIL HOLDINGS ARE REPORTED SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Published reports that Great Britain and France had made representations to the United States Government about conditions in Mexico, urging the United States to hasten a solution of the problem of safeguarding life and property there, were denied unofficially yesterday by Frank E. Polk, acting Secretary of State. He said there was not the slightest basis for such reports.

The first case of alleged confiscation of the property of foreigners in Mexico under the new Constitution and decrees issued by President Carranza, has been reported to the State Department, it was learned authoritatively yesterday. Mexicans are said to be operating property of the Scott-Mexican Oil Company, although the company continued to pay its rentals to the former owner of the land which it holds under the valid lease. This is a British company, but many Americans are shareholders.

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE R-34 GOING STRONG

Airship Continues to Make
Progress in Her Return Flight
to East Fortune, Scotland—
One Engine Out of Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—At 8:10 o'clock p. m., Greenwich time, the British airship R-34 was going strong, despite her disabled engine, the British Air Ministry reported tonight.

Major Scott did not give his position at that time.

The fact that the R-34 is running with one disabled engine would not make any serious difference to her flight. It has been shown that with a good wind from the rear, or even with a light head wind, the ship does not usually operate all her engines, which number five. One, of 250-horsepower, is fitted to the front car, while 200 feet or so behind this car are the two small cars or "power eggs" each with an engine. The two remaining engines, coupled together, are in a fourth car to the rear of the ship, which is fitted with another set of controls in case those in the front car break down.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—With one engine broken down completely, the R-34 is continuing her flight toward East Fortune, Scotland, tonight, according to wireless reports received from Major Scott by the Air Ministry. At 2:30 p. m., Greenwich time, the R-34 gave her position as 45 degrees and 32 minutes north and 38 degrees and 38 minutes west.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The report of Major Scott that the R-34 to the Air Ministry yesterday afternoon places the airship at that time midway between New York and London. The Christian Science Monitor was informed last night by the Harvard University Observatory. The dirigible had proceeded about 2000 nautical miles. The nearest land was Newfoundland, which was about 1000 nautical miles away at that time.

Vessel Aided by Wind
LONDON, England (Friday)—The R-34 at 12:10 o'clock, Greenwich time, today had reached 46 degrees north latitude, 39 degrees 50 minutes west longitude, approximately 1500 miles from her starting point.

Up to the time of her report, the R-34 had consumed 1683 gallons of gasoline, leaving 3027 still in her tanks. This indicates she was being aided by the wind.

Airship in Touch With Clifden Station
LONDON, England (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The R-34 was in direct touch by wireless with the Clifden station at 4 o'clock this morning, Greenwich mean time. It gave its position as 43 degrees, 40 minutes north latitude and 46 degrees west longitude, and its speed as 45 knots per hour.

Tour of Scandinavia by Air
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
FELIXSTOWE, England (Friday)—Two British seaplanes left for Scandinavia, this morning, on a tour arranged by the governments concerned.

CALL TO LEGISLATURE IN LOUISIANA VOID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—A call issued for a special session of the Legislature beginning Aug. 11 to consider ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment among other questions has been made ineffective. E. M. Stafford, state senator from New Orleans, issued the call in the capacity of acting Governor, during the absence of Gov. R. G. Pleasant. The illegality of the call was announced owing to the fact that Lieut.-Gov. Fernand Moulou was intercepted on a trip into Texas and did not cross the state line.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK YIELDS LEADERSHIP

Senator Swanson Takes Command in Fight for Ratification of Peace Treaty—Shantung Is Described as Japan's Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Republicans on the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee are sharply divided over the question of calling President Wilson as a witness when the treaty of peace is under consideration.

In the opening words of his address in submitting the treaty on Thursday, the President offered to appear at any time before either the committee or the Senate and answer any questions that might be asked of him and give any explanations or information that senators might desire.

Some Republican members of the committee feel that it would be a strategic blunder to ignore the offer and that such action would really be appealing to the people against the policy of the Opposition.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, takes the position that the committee should not call the President as a witness. He says the President dealt only with the Senate as a whole regarding the treaty, and made his official explanation in the address of Thursday.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, a member of the committee, however, announced that he would insist that the President be called. When the committee holds its preliminary meeting to take up the treaty on Monday, he said, he will offer a motion that the President be present at the committee meetings each day at 10 o'clock. A sharp conflict over the question is expected on Monday.

Split Among Democrats
This divergence of view among Republican members of the committee was not the only party division that occurred yesterday. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, who has championed the League of Nations in the Senate and throughout the country, has apparently been ousted from leadership. He adopted the role of leader in this issue as the previous chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Nebraska Senator, it was well known, was never persona grata at the White House and his being ousted from leadership at this crisis is taken to be a reflection of "lost causes."

Senator Hitchcock will be succeeded by Claude A. Swanson, Senator from Virginia, the colleague of Senator Thomas S. Martin, the minority leader of the Senate. It is common cloak room gossip that Senator Hitchcock has been totally ignored by the President in his conference with senators regarding the treaty fight. He asked for an appointment with the President immediately after the latter's return, but it was not granted. It was Senator Swanson and not Senator Hitchcock that the President consulted on the situation.

Senator Swanson denied that there was any friction among the Democratic senators and denied that he had replaced Senator Hitchcock as leader in the treaty fight. He was directing affairs, however, and Senator Hitchcock's friends frankly admitted that the change in leadership had been made.

Senator Swanson to Make Speech
The Virginia Senator will make the keynote speech in the Senate on Monday in support of the treaty and against the adoption of any destructive amendments or reservations. He said yesterday that the Democratic senators probably would vote to ratify the treaty if the league opponents were able to secure a majority vote for

minor amendments or reservations, but he said that the Democrats undoubtedly would vote against ratifying any radical changes were made.

"We cannot vote to humiliate the American people," he said. "We are committed to giving them a League of Nations that will have power to preserve the peace of the world, and we could not vote to give them only an empty shell."

Speaking of the Shantung decision, Senator Swanson declared that the Democrats must support it, because Japan is entitled to compensation for having driven the Germans out of China. In private and not for publication, most, if not all Democrats admit this is the real reason for the Shantung decision.

Several senators discussed it with the President and it is understood that old suspicions were more or less confirmed. Democratic senators without exception have admitted that this provision is repulsive to them. They say that it was the price Japan demanded for her adherence to the League of Nations. This is declared to be the one and only reason, although there will be some attempt at camouflage. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, will address himself to tearing off the covering of make-believe when he addresses the Senate next week on this question.

EDUCATORS OPPOSE FEDERAL CONTROL

Joint Committee of Congress Is Told That Bureaucratic Methods in Schools of the United States Are Not Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Federal control of education was vigorously opposed by a special committee of educators that appeared yesterday before the Joint Committee on Education of the Senate and the House, now holding hearings on the bill to create a department of education. The witnesses who testified before the committee supported, on the whole, a department of education, but only on condition that the proposed department should concentrate on encouragement of better methods and cooperation, rather than to attempt through bureaucracy, control of the whole educational system of the country.

Among the educators who appeared to support the bill were: Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, president of the National Education Association; George D. Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University; Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Superintendent of Education for the State of Washington; Dr. J. D. Joiner, former State Superintendent of North Carolina; Dr. J. D. C. Chandler, president of William and Mary College; Dr. J. H. Keith, president of the Indiana State Normal School; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the Illinois State Normal University; Miss Mary C. Wood, General Federation of Women's Clubs, New York City; Charles B. Stillman, president of the Teachers' Federation, Wilmette, Illinois; L. V. Sampson of Washington, District of Columbia.

GERMANY MAKING PAYMENT IN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A prominent business man here told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Germany was not allowing money to go out of the country in return for goods sold there, but that payment for such goods was required to be made in exports of German products. He mentioned phosphate among such products but said these mines had not yet resumed. Sales of his company were smaller than otherwise they might be, due to this policy, he said. He thought it was a temporary situation.

INDEX FOR JULY 12, 1919

| | |
|---|---|
| Business and Finance.....Page 12 | Enemy Propaganda in Schools Fought 11 |
| Stock Market Quotations.....Page 12 | Massachusetts Simplifying Laws.....11 |
| Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....Page 12 | Illustrations..... |
| Shoe Buyers in Boston.....Page 12 | Map of Eastern China.....1 |
| Dividends Declared.....Page 12 | Cartoon.....2 |
| Ford Motor Reorganization.....Page 12 | St. Cross, Winchester, England.....8 |
| The Century of Leonardo.....Page 12 | Francis Ouimet.....12 |
| Bring Town and Gown Together.....Page 12 | Royal Academy of Music, London.....16 |
| Islam and the Golden Horn.....Page 12 | Henry Irving.....17 |
| The Three-Days Match.....Page 12 | Labor..... |
| Notes and Comments.....Page 12 | Pan-American Federation of Labor.....4 |
| Education.....Page 11 | British Wages During the War.....5 |
| London Notes.....Page 11 | Sex Ignored in Forming Standards.....5 |
| General News.....Page 11 | Telegraphers' Strike Issue Complicated.....5 |
| Senator Hitchcock Yields Leadership.....Page 11 | Labor's Attitude to Peace Terms.....5 |
| British Dirigible R-34 Going Strong.....Page 11 | Princeton Aims to Raise Salaries.....5 |
| Commission Ready to Inquire Into Incidents at Fiume.....Page 11 | Letters.....Page 3 |
| Enforcers Oppose Federal Control.....Page 11 | As to "Binkie"..... |
| Enforcement Code Critics Answered.....Page 11 | (Caroline Foulke)..... |
| Chinese United, Says Delegate.....Page 11 | Maine Water Power..... |
| King of Rumania Greets Mr. Wilson.....Page 11 | (Percival P. Baxter)..... |
| Plan Made for Former Kaiser.....Page 11 | Music.....Page 16 |
| Italy's Financial Position Analyzed.....Page 11 | A Liking for Music After the War..... |
| Pete of Victory in Paris on July 11.....Page 11 | Broadening Scope of Music..... |
| Prices Drop 50 Per Cent in Italy.....Page 11 | Royal Academy of Music: Its Unofficial History..... |
| Surplus Supplies Bid for by Cities.....Page 11 | Chamber Music..... |
| Rand School Wins Open Court Trial.....Page 11 | Beethoven's Place..... |
| \$10,000 for Flight Across Pacific.....Page 11 | English Notes.....10 |
| "Spanish Week" Success in Paris.....Page 11 | Special Articles..... |
| The Old Order in British Politics.....Page 11 | The Rambler: The Round Table Discusses Bolshevism.....3 |
| Native Rights in Africa Championed.....Page 11 | One of a Million Paraders.....3 |
| New Evidence in Calixtus Affair.....Page 11 | The Gardel of Don Miguel.....3 |
| Warning Against Packer Control.....Page 11 | In the Valley of the Tichen.....3 |
| Renewal of Trade With Germans.....Page 11 | Sporting.....Page 15 |
| Canada's High Cost of Living Inquiry.....Page 11 | Woodland Men in Finals for Title..... |
| Boston Fish Exchange Case.....Page 11 | Record-Breaking Entry for Tennis..... |
| Albania's Representatives Active for Justice.....Page 11 | Major League Baseball Results..... |
| Unchanged Peace Treaty Urged.....Page 11 | The Home Forum.....Page 17 |
| | Sin and the Sinner..... |
| | Nature was Keats' Teacher..... |

COMMISSION READY TO INQUIRE INTO INCIDENTS AT FIUME

Delegates Leave for the Adriatic Following Upon Conference With Allied Supreme Council—American Mission to Poland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—The commission which has been appointed to investigate the recent incidents at Fiume, leaves today for the Adriatic. Yesterday the members of the commission had a conference with the Allied Supreme Council.

An American mission to Poland, sent by President Wilson, will leave in a day or two in charge of Henry Morgenthau. The object of the mission is to investigate the recent troubles, in which Jews were alleged to have lost their lives. The mission has the full approval of the Polish authorities.

The German note asking whether the peace treaty could be ratified apart from the protocol has been answered by Mr. Clemenceau in the negative.

The presentation of the last portion of the peace treaty with Austria, to the delegation, has been fixed for Saturday.

The Supreme Council has discussed the Hungarian Bolshevik movement in connection with the advisability of tightening the blockade and adopting military measures based principally upon the proximity of the Rumanian Army. The Supreme Council has instructed the Versailles inter-allied military staff to consider the question of possible military measures and report.

Dutch Victory Celebration
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A solemn celebration of the Allies' victory was held on Tuesday in the large concert hall in Amsterdam. Professor Neumeier, in particular, eulogized the work of the Allies.

Italian Political Conference
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Francisco Nitti and the Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tittoni, met leaders of the various political parties today at the Foreign Office. The attitude of the Foreign Minister at the Peace Conference relative to Italian aspirations was discussed.

Germans and the Treaty
PARIS, France (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Ratification of peace by the German National Assembly at Weimar may be held not to be sufficient, according to the Petit Parisien. The new German Constitution provides that in cases where territory is ceded, the ratification of treaties by states which lose territory is necessary, in addition to approval by the central government. It may be said, the newspaper says, that the new Constitution had been only partially accepted when the treaty was ratified, but it adds, "It is imperative to avoid giving German legal experts a pretext for proclaiming the nullity of the treaty."

Bulgarian Delegation's Plans
PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—The delegation of the Bulgarian Government, which has been invited to name plenipotentiaries to come to the Peace Conference, will arrive in Paris on July 25, the newspapers announce. It will be quartered at Engliens-les-Bains, north of Paris.

Official Documents Arrive
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Official documents setting forth the ratification of the peace treaty by the German National Assembly at Weimar reached the French Foreign Office today, and legal experts of the Council of Five examined them.

Rhine Declaration Published
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The declaration by the American, British and French governments, regarding the occupation of the Rhine provinces, is published.

Allied Representations to Germany
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—The claims of Germany concerning the raising of the blockade and liberation of prisoners have been followed by representations on the part of the Allies concerning the manner in which the Germans are evacuating Poland. Complaints have been received that as they left the right bank of the Vistula, German soldiers carried away cattle and personal property. The Germans have also been reminded of the limitation of the armaments clause and the control of war matériel.

Reply to Erzberger Speech
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—Replying in the Kreuz Zeitung to Matthias Erzberger's budget speech, Dr. Helfferich accuses the revolutionary government of extravagance, as compared with the old régime.

LEA MADE FOR FORMER KAISER

Intervention Sought to Prevent Extradition of William II—Prince Henry of Prussia and the Causes of the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—A German wireless message states that the former Kaiser has telegraphed the Queen of Holland, imploring her intervention with the Government of the Netherlands to prevent the extradition of William II, King of the Netherlands, to the British Government for the purpose of the former Kaiser's extradition. Prince Henry of Prussia expresses his willingness to come to London to assist King George V. in the truth regarding the causes of the war.

A wireless message also reports the Zeitung as advising the former Kaiser to follow Napoleon's example and accept a trial before a tribunal. The German Conservative organ holds that it would be a mistake for the former Kaiser to defend himself and thus incur the enemy's jurisdiction over him.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The Dutch Second Chamber has received three telegrams from various military associations, requesting that the former Kaiser's extradition be refused.

Crown Prince's Peace Efforts. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Friday).—A German wireless message states that the Crown Prince, Prince Wilhelm, has written a letter expressing his readiness to testify on oath before the war the Crown Prince's political efforts which would have rendered the war impossible, that the autumn of 1914 he endeavored to bring about peace negotiations with France and that in 1917 he supported the peace efforts of the German Government.

Dutch Government Surprised. PARIS, France (Thursday).—The staff of five received today a reply from Holland in answer to the communication regarding the reported escape of the island of Wieringen of the German Crown Prince. The note, in what were said to be secret terms, pointed out that the escape was unfounded and expressed surprise at the war news. The Dutch government, the reply added, is conscious of its internal obligations and is left free to exercise its sovereignty as it sees fit.

Former Kaiser and Caillaux. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—Chargé William Hohenzollern and Joseph Caillaux were jointly responsible for the war, L'Action Française, the royalist clerical organ, today declared that they be tried simultaneously. The newspaper declares that the former Kaiser never would have dared declare war if he had not believed in the French Premier—now on trial before the Senate on a charge of treason—would open the door to Paris to the German armies, and that to win with a single blow. "Good justice should exact that Kaiser's trial and that of Caillaux should occupy the same time and place," writes Léon Daudet, son of the famous author, Antonin Daudet. "The political character of Caillaux just preceding the assassination of Gaston Calmette (a Socialist leader), was strictly a character of a German agent. The Kaiser had not believed that the German armies he would have dared to declare war."

RATON REED SEES PERIL IN FAR EAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office, SANTA, Georgia—The compromise of China by the Peace Conference, gave Japan control of the province of Shantung, with its 36,000,000 people, was denounced as preposterous and a breeder of future wars. James A. Reed, Senator from Iowa, in an address before 4000 citizens, under the auspices of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, on Thursday enthusiastically applauded the League's action in opposing the League to Enforce Peace. It is who are the exponents of this "League of Nations," Mr. Reed charged.

REB ON CANADIAN LINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, OTTAWA, Ontario—According to an address presented to the Canadian House of Commons just previous to the operations of the Canadian government, railways of Canada, while it is also estimated that the deficit of \$5,000,000,000, with the Grand Trunk Railway, making a total of \$100,000,000. The gross earnings of Canadian Northern part of the system are estimated to be \$54,000,000, and working expenses \$103,546,000.

while the gross revenue from the old government railways will be \$37,321,485 and the working expenses \$42,812,240. The Hon. Dr. Reid, in presenting the figures, said that there must be provided for the railways during the coming year the following sums: Loans, \$25,000,000; construction, \$11,121,000; equipment and rolling stock, \$20,000,000; betterments, \$21,421,000; making a total of \$80,542,000. The following contracts had already been given out: Locomotives, \$2,350,000; freight equipment, \$8,650,000, and passenger equipment, \$4,450,000.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL POSITION ANALYZED

Minister of Finance Looks to War Indemnities Extinguishing the Foreign Debt—Premier Presents Government Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Friday).—In the Italian Chamber, on Thursday, the Finance Minister, Mr. Schanzer analyzed the country's financial position. The revenue and expenditure for 1918 to 1919 showed, he said, a deficit of 24,195,000,000 lire and for 1919 to 1920 the estimated deficit was 3,215,000,000 lire. The public debt was 77,763,000,000 lire. The cost of the war to June 30, 1919, was \$6,000,000,000 lire.

The Minister estimated that the war indemnities would possibly extinguish the foreign debt, which amounts to 20,000,000,000 lire, while a single levy on wealth, averaging 15 per cent, will allow of a reduction in the internal debt.

Thursday—in the Italian Chamber, yesterday, the Premier, Francesco Nitti, presented the new government's program, which, in home affairs, includes radical economic, financial, and social reforms. The financial situation, he said, is complicated. Italy's foreign debt amounts to 20,000,000,000 lire and her internal debt to 58,000,000,000 lire, while the currency is quadruple that before the war and the expenditure is 8,000,000,000 lire. The government hopes to obtain 21,500,000,000 lire by means of estate duties, special taxation of war fortunes and other taxes.

Continuing, the Premier insisted on the necessity for maintaining order and discipline, and for consolidating Italian credit and realizing Italian aspirations. In the latter connection, he said, he could only repeat the statements already made in June by Tommaso Tittoni in the Senate. Italy supports all just demands and rights of her allies, but the rights she demands are not yet recognized, and her situation at Paris is still serious. The difficulties, in fact, are grave and numerous, but will be surmounted because Italy will and must conquer.

Mr. Nitti received an ovation from almost the entire Chamber, including the official Socialists.

TABLET PLACED UPON OLD PASADENA MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, PASADENA, California—Some time this month the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will unveil a bronze tablet on a mill established to grind the corn and wheat of the Indians and Spanish settlers in this section more than 100 years ago, as an outpost of the San Gabriel mission. This mill of stone has long been the center of various legends. It is now used as a club-house for the golf course of a local hotel. The tablet placed is inscribed: "El Molino (the mill) built by the padres of San Gabriel, 1810. This tablet placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Martin Severance Chapter of Pasadena, 1919."

DEGREE CONFERRED BY MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN BERNARDINO, California—The newest and one of the most novel uses of motion pictures and the phonograph is in conducting degree work for fraternal orders. One order of national proportions has developed a motion picture degree of rather elaborate character and for the second time on the Pacific coast conferred it on a large class of candidates from southern California communities at a meeting in this city. The phonograph was used in connection for the rendering of the odes.

USE OF NATURAL GAS TO BE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN BERNARDINO, California—Interior cities of southern California will probably be burning natural gas within a few months. Announcement is made by the Southern California Gas Company that laying of pipe lines from the Orange County oil and gas fields will be commenced at once to San Bernardino, Riverside, and other interior points. Delivery of pipe has already commenced.

HOUSING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, TORONTO, Ontario—Seventeen cities, 33 towns, 14 villages and 10 townships have passed by-laws under the provisions of the Ontario Housing Act. Over 1200 plans have been approved and over 400 houses are in course of construction. The city of Windsor will probably erect a greater number of houses this year than any other municipality in the Province.

UKRAINE DEMANDS FORMALLY STATED

Text of Appeal to Peace Conference Discloses Hope of Full Recognition of Great Russian State Under Koltchak Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—The Ukrainian National Committee of the United States has made public the following appeal, which was made to the Peace Conference by the Ukrainian delegation:

"The telegram of the Supreme Council, addressed to Admiral Koltchak on May 27, his answer of June 4, as well as the telegram in return of the representatives of the five powers, when interpreted according to their sense and intense meaning, in their tenor are not only in discord with the principles of liberty, equality, and a free self-determination of peoples, but they evidently imply an attack on these very principles. The intention to recognize the government of Koltchak as that of all the Russia, the convocation of the proposed all-Russian constituent assembly at Moscow, and the entire exposition of the question of 'autonomy' of Baltic and Caucasian nationalities, and finally the silence of Ukraine, White Russia, and other states established in territory of the by-zone Russian Empire, these are the principal traits of the notes exchanged between the Allies and Admiral Koltchak. The most superficial analysis of these principal ideas proves that the allied states hold it not only possible, but even desirable, to restore the supremacy of the great-Russian people, as well as their hegemony, by conferring on them the right to decide the fate of all other nations of the former Russian Empire.

A Greater Russia. "In spite of the manifest will of the Ukrainian and other peoples, the powers of the entente sanction the government of Koltchak, which by its composition and character is purely great-Russian, as the government of all Russia.

"Admitting of no dissolution of Russia, nor the formation of a number of independent states in the territory of former Russia, desire has been expressed to invoke the constituent assembly of all Russia wherein the great Russian people, being numerically the strongest, may dispose of the absolute majority of votes.

"On passing from these general remarks to the particular and most essential question to us, namely the question of the Ukrainian people, it is necessary to confirm that the Ukrainian people have suffered most severely.

"While the entente has lent a complete assistance to Koltchak, Denikin, the Finns, Poles, and Rumanians, and continues so to do even now—the Ukrainian Army being deprived of support of whatever kind, has been forced to wage war, not only against the Bolsheviks, but also against the forces of the entente which it compelled to defend the frontiers of the Ukrainian state against the imperialistic aggressions of Poles and Rumanians. And now the fate of the people—that are the 'least favored' by the powers of the entente—has been fixed by these documents. The message of the Big Five and Admiral Koltchak does not even so much as make mention of Ukraine.

Test Fundamental. "It is quite difficult to realize that the Allies—who recognize the right of a free self-determination, even in application to the vanquished peoples of the dismembered Austria—and even to those of Turkey—do not recognize the same equality regarding the Ukrainian nation as having right to the territory of the Ukraine 40,000,000 inhabitants. It is evident that the Ukrainian people, holding strong to these principles of liberty, equality, and self-determination, will never voluntarily renounce these rights. Doubtless, the Ukrainian people will call their own constituent assembly, elected by all the citizens of their ethnographic territory; they will contend for it, and the decisions of that constituent assembly will be definite evidence for them. We would believe that the silence on Ukraine does not indicate the Allies' decisive solution, and that the Ukrainian question has been delayed and will receive a separate treatment.

Platform Announced

"In order to prevent misapprehension, which would necessitate depending exclusively on our own strength, we, on our part, announce that: "1. In April, 1917, as a consequence of the Russian revolution—the Ukrainian National Congress has selected the central rada to be the parliament of Ukraine.

"2. In November, 1917, the central rada has proclaimed the Ukrainian republic.

"3. In December, 1917, France and England have sent diplomatic representatives to the republic of Ukraine, in persons of General Talouls and Mr. Bagee, having thereby cognized the Ukrainian republic.

"4. In December, 1917, the elections to the constituent assembly have brought about an overwhelming majority of members from Ukrainian political parties from all over the territory of Ukraine.

"5. In January, 1918, the central rada, being composed of representatives from the Ukrainian parties, has proclaimed the independence of the Ukrainian republic.

forming one Ukrainian state by the act of Jan. 3, 1919.

"7. The democratic government (the central rada and the directorate), as well as the reactionary government (of Hetman Skoropadsky), independent of their politics and program, all have waged a stubborn conflict with the Bolsheviks.

"The delegation of the Ukrainian republic at Paris has the honor to ask the Peace Conference:

"1. An immediate recognition of the Ukrainian republic as an independent state.

"2. The recognition of the directorate as the actual supreme power.

"3. Assistance, moral and material, in the struggle of the Ukrainian republic against bolshevism and anarchy.

(Signed) "C. SYDORENKO, 'President of the delegation of the Ukrainian republic.

"PENEVYKO, Vice-President."

Red Regime Denounced

All Russian Trade Council Arraigns Bolshevik Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution adopted some time ago by the All Russian Trade Congress at Moscow, and excluded from publication in the Bolshevik organs, was received in Washington through diplomatic channels yesterday. In an official report the resolution is declared to constitute "a distinct proof of the faulty government of the Bolsheviks."

The text is, in part, as follows: "1. The food crisis, which has become a famine, is a result of the general economic condition and the dissolution of Russia. In consequence, economic ruin increases, the towns are depopulated, production decreases, and the life standard of the masses of the workers is lowered.

"2. The food crisis diminishes the numbers in the working classes, and thereby their specific political and social import; consequently the villages are a stronger factor than the towns.

"3. The Soviet Government, as a basis for the provisioning policy, settled on a fight on the part of the proletariat against the peasant class (the so-called holy war for bread). Owing to the extremely unfavorable attitude of the proletariat, the struggle developed into a civil war and arising of the peasants. The provisioning policy set itself to carry out regulations contrary to the economic conditions of Russian peasants (the bread monopoly in its present form), also other financial and economic regulations, for instance, fixed prices during the endless issue of paper money. And as trade (exchange of goods) no longer exists between town and country, such regulations merely tend to add still further to the hostile feeling of the peasant class for the dwellers in towns.

"Thanks to the confusion in connection with the provisioning, and also to the inefficiency of the bureaucratic apparatus which merely suppressed all independent cooperative activity, speculation and other parasitic forms of private trade thrive and flourish."

ADMIRAL CAPERTON ON RETIRED LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN DIEGO, California—Admiral William B. Caperton, for the past two years commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, has reached the statutory age limit and has been retired from active service. Admiral Caperton became Pacific fleet commander in July, 1917, hoisting his flag upon the armored cruiser San Diego at this port. Among his most notable achievements was the pacification of Haiti and Santo Domingo at a time when revolutionary disturbances in the "Black Republic" threatened to disrupt this country's relations with European nations. His diplomacy in dealing with South American statesmen during the world war also won commendation.

Admiral Caperton entered the Annapolis Naval Academy in June, 1871, and was graduated in 1875 as a midshipman. He was promoted to ensign in 1877, to lieutenant in 1889, to commander in 1904, to captain in 1908, and rear admiral in 1913. In the early part of 1919 the admiral was designated as special ambassador to represent the United States at the inauguration of Rodriguez Alves as President of Brazil, and was also designated as special representative at the inaugural ceremonies of Dr. Baltazar Brum, President of Uruguay.

VACATION HOME AT MISSION BAY BEACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN DIEGO, California—The Y. W. C. A. of this city has constructed a vacation home at Mission Bay Beach, a resort just north of the city. The bungalow will accommodate 24 girls at one time, and the first guests are members of the Business and Professional Women's Club. Showers, hot and cold running water are provided, with private dressing rooms, open-air sleeping apartments, and a large old-fashioned fireplace. Living expenses by the week are \$5.50, with special prices for week-end parties. The camp will be a permanent resort for girls.

NEW POLISH ARRANGEMENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—A Berlin message states that as a result of negotiations between the German Polish People's Council at Bromberg and the Polish Supreme People's Council at Posen, the entering of Germans into Posen will cease and all who participated in pro-German activities in Poland recently will be released. Measures are now being taken for an exchange of war prisoners.

KING OF RUMANIA GREETED MR. WILSON

Congratulation Cabled on Signing of Treaty—Era of Good Will Hoped for, With Rights of Small Nations Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—King Ferdinand of Rumania has cabled a message of congratulation to President Wilson on the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. He hopes for an era of good will, with the rights of small nations safeguarded, and looks to the United States to help Rumania while that country acts as a bulwark of civilization in southeastern Europe. The message follows:

"I profit by the occasion of the signing of the peace with Germany to send to you my warmest congratulations. I hope with all my heart that this first act of the gigantic work, crowning the efforts and sacrifices of millions of men who fought for the cause of justice, will open a new era of good will and prosperity; an era in which will be recognized and maintained the unquestionable right of all nations, great and small, who have suffered so cruelly by the vicissitudes of war, to be equally free and independent, and in which they shall be permitted freely to express their ideals and to build new lives upon the ruins of the old.

"Rumania has fought for the realization of her long-deferred hope of national unity and the establishment of those rights so often in the past denied to the small nation. She has seen her territory over-run, her prosperity destroyed, and her people subjected to untold hardships without pity through relentless foreign occupation. She places her trust in the spirit of fairness of the President and people of the American republic in these moments of difficulty and danger, when she is gallantly striving to maintain and perform her full duty as a bulwark of order and civilization in southeastern Europe.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

CHAMBERLAIN BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Definite steps for presenting George E. Chamberlain, Senator from Oregon, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency will soon be taken by a group of western Democratic Senators. In this connection, Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, is mentioned for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

One object behind the Chamberlain candidacy is frankly to win the support for the Democratic ticket of the 4,000,000 soldiers who were mobilized during the war. Senator Chamberlain openly and aggressively opposed President Wilson's war policies and as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he fought the War Department and the entire Administration on nearly every phase of the creation of the American army.

The injection of Senator Chamberlain into the race adds another to the long list of possibilities who are being discussed for the Democratic nomination. The list now includes Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska; W. C. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury; Governor Cox of Ohio; A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama.

The first envoy in the commercial invasion which the Teutons hope to make as effective as their efforts previous to 1914, is Julius Roehrig, representing a well-known firm carrying a line of hardware. He arrived on the Dutch steamer Frisia.

MR. SCHEIDEMANN AT BRISAGO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Philip Scheidemann, former German Premier, has arrived at Brisago, on Lake Maggiore, for a lengthy stay.

The wireless also gives the text of the note handed to Mr. Clemenceau by Baron von Lersner proposing the immediate opening of negotiations between the German and Polish governments, regarding the extensive preparations necessary for executing the treaty provisions for eastern Ger-

many. The note expresses the view that the withdrawal forthwith of German officials from the territory to be ceded would undoubtedly produce great confusion, especially as the hostilities have already so excited the population that safety and order appear jeopardized. It is therefore proposed that the two governments should arrange together for the recall of Prussian officials and the transfer of the various branches of administration.

FETE OF VICTORY IN PARIS ON JULY 14

Preparations for Celebration of Peace Nearing Completion—French Premier Takes Deep Interest in All Arrangements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Friday).—July 14, which is this year to be the fête of victory, is approaching and preparations are nearing completion. The tone of the fête is to be simple and dignified. Unfortunately for Paris, the short time for preparations allowed by the official decision of the actual date of the peace celebration has not given facilities for the realization of the decoration project of the Federation of Artists. Magnificence characterized it, but certainly not simplicity.

Mr. Clemenceau is taking a deep interest in all the arrangements and it is his wish that the day should be free from unnecessary speeches. On the eve of the fête, the cenotaph placed under the Arc de Triomphe, in honor of all those who sacrificed their lives in the defense of France, will be watched by relays of troops.

On the morning of July 14 the way through the Arc de Triomphe will be cleared for the passing of the troops, following on the review at Longchamps. Along the whole route will be tall white masses of decorations with escutcheons bearing various mottoes. At Rond Point of the Champs Elysées, Verdun, Rheims, Soissons and Arras, four war-scarred cities, will have erections in their honor, while two immense pyramids of guns captured from the enemy will be surmounted by an effigy of the gallant cock of Gaul.

The review of troops at Longchamps will take place early in the morning, then the President of the Republic, the Premier and the rest of the Cabinet will return by the Porte Maillot to witness the triumphant progress of the troops through Paris. A halt will be called at the Arc de Triomphe and the troops fling in front of the cenotaph will present arms. The military pageant of the victory fête will be over by midday, but in the afternoon the good people of Paris will be given an opportunity of witnessing one of the masterpieces of their race, given by the Comédie Française, on the open ground back of the Botanical Gardens where "Le Cid" will be acted before an audience of probably 10,000 spectators.

In the evening, Paris will give itself over to dancing in the light of torches, luminous balloons, and immense bonfires. Fireworks will be displayed on the Pont Neuf, on the Auteuil viaduct, and the Buttes Chaumont.

GERMANS SEEKING TRADE IN BRAZIL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires, RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Germany has opened her long-contemplated campaign to secure markets in a trade war with the United States, the European allied nations, and Japan. The first envoy in the commercial invasion which the Teutons hope to make as effective as their efforts previous to 1914, is Julius Roehrig, representing a well-known firm carrying a line of hardware. He arrived on the Dutch steamer Frisia.

MR. SCHEIDEMANN AT BRISAGO. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday).—Philip Scheidemann, former German Premier, has arrived at Brisago, on Lake Maggiore, for a lengthy stay.

PRICES DROP 50 PER CENT IN ITALY

People Achieve Success in Attempt to Reduce High Cost of Living—Quiet Reestablished Throughout the Country

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Friday).—Quiet has been reestablished throughout Italy. Having risen against the dearth of living, the Italian people have achieved their object in 48 hours. A reduction of 50 per cent in prices is general, and the disorders which have occurred are slight compared with the importance of the results obtained. Newspapers remark that after securing a great military victory through the army, the people have had the will to achieve an equally brilliant victory.

France to Reduce Living Costs. PARIS, France (Thursday).—Important decisions to reduce the cost of living were reached at a conference at the War Office today between the Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Klotz, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Clavelle, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Boret, the Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. Loucheur, and the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Clementel, according to an official announcement.

PRESIDENT MAY REVIEW FLEET

Mr. Wilson Hopes to Be on the Pacific Coast When New Flotilla Reaches California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson called at the office of Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, yesterday and expressed a hope that he would be able to review the new Pacific fleet in August, either at San Diego or San Francisco, California. The President will try to arrange the schedule of his trans-continental speaking trip in behalf of the League of Nations covenant so as to reach the Pacific coast after the fleet arrives there.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the Pacific fleet, reported to Mr. Daniels yesterday that the fleet could not sail from Hampton Roads on July 19 as planned, but would sail on July 22. Mr. Daniels announced that he would not go with the fleet but would make an overland trip to meet the ships at San Diego on or about Aug. 10.

If President Wilson reaches San Diego at that time, he will be urged to make the trip to San Francisco on the flagship. The fleet will not reach San Francisco before Aug. 15, and after a few days in that port several of the ships will sail for Hawaii. Mr. Daniels will go to Hawaii to inspect the new drydocks of the Navy Department there.

The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has invited Mr. Daniels to be present at the opening of the drydocks, which are capable of receiving the largest ships afloat. He will remain only a few days and expects to be back at his desk in Washington in September.

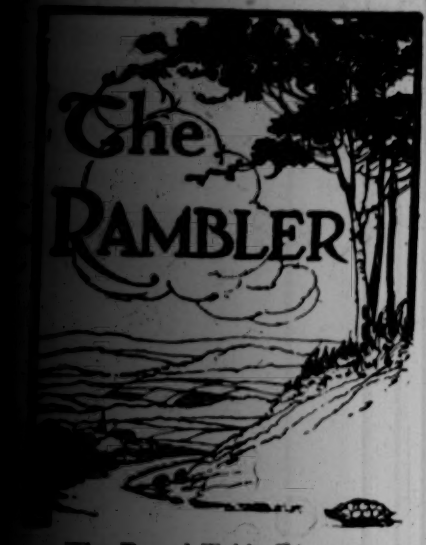
STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

Warren Institution for Savings
BOSTON
Incorporated 1920
Is now centrally located in its new Bank Building
3 PARK STREET
Amount of Deposits
\$15,150,000
Surplus Over \$1,175,000
Last Three Dividends at Rate of 4 1/2 %
Deposits from \$1.00 to \$2000 received, and if made on or before JULY 1st begin to draw interest from that date.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
James O. Otis, Pres. Geo. S. Harrington, Vice-Pres.
Francis B. Austin, James W. Austin, Calvin P. Sampson, Frank J. Bartlett, William Bacon, Thomas Mottley, Charles S. Gill, Stuart W. Webb, Arthur R. Robertson, Edward Lawrence, Harry R. White, F. Abbott Goodhue, Benjamin F. Wild, Henry M. Thompson, Frank H. Torrey.

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The Round Table Discusses

Bolshevism
 (The wish for remedy was always
 more than the hope.)

The proverbial fluttering in the
 of the Round Table on the
 of the night before. The night before
 had been, within the limits of our
 city, a "demonstration"—to call
 that by sundry mischievous urch-
 and a few ill-disposed persons.
 the Round Table the sacred win-
 admitting light to this sanctuary
 the learned had been shattered by
 a flying stone or bar of iron—opinions
 were as to the immediate cause—
 however, rent asunder by Virgil's
 battle ferrum. It was a more plea-
 some missile and, whether brick or
 stone, had most thoroughly accom-
 plished the purpose of the hurler. In all
 the long history of the Round Table no
 similar event to this had before oc-
 curred. Even Nestor, who had helped to
 lead this order of wise men, had
 passed through a new experience, albeit
 he brought him recollections of similar
 happenings on the island of Hibernia.
 He was almost too excited and
 full of invective against the tres-
 passers upon his dignity, among whom
 he classed the breaker of the window,
 to make his comparisons apt. For
 a sense of personal wrong over-
 shadowed the abstract wrongs he usually
 for the distant isle.

He would have smiled many times,
 however, at hearing the accounts of
 the affair of the night before, par-
 ticularly as you and I passed freely
 among the crowd the whole evening
 had watched them from within
 our own ranks. You recall, do
 not, stranger, that these "demon-
 strators" whom Nestor is even
 describing as a "mob," were
 really boys of 16 to 18, accom-
 panied by a horde of children throw-
 ing stones and pebbles, who listened
 with great joy to the crash of broken
 glass in the windows of our grove of
 wisdom? As for their purpose, it
 was nothing more than an opportu-
 nity for mischief, somewhat fostered
 by the tardy arrival of our municipal
 guardians of law and order. But you
 will hear the Round Table on the
 same theme.

It is our Armorer who is speaking,
 who helped to forge weapons for
 the siege of Troy, and now fears that
 a barbarian tribe of Bolsheviks will
 one day overrun our land. "I tell you,
 gentlemen," and here he thumped
 his vigor upon the table—"that it is
 nothing less than revolution! Inflamed
 Bolshevik orators, this destructive
 mob aimed to overturn the very founda-
 tions of our State. It is an outrage!
 A firm hand is needed to deal with
 them. Where were the troops? Why
 did they not fire upon these anar-
 chists?"

The poet, who had been dreamily
 nodding on the back of an envelope,
 rose sign that he was composing
 lyrics, looked up. "You remind me
 of Napoleon," he murmured.
 "Why, sir?" demanded the Armorer,
 who was in no mood to be crossed.
 "Wasn't it Napoleon who suggested
 a whirl of grape-shot? Perhaps I am
 mistaken, but I recall another saying
 the effect that 'You can do anything
 if you only expect it upon them.'"
 In any rate, you advocate beginning
 the wrong end.

The poet resumed his literary work
 while the Armorer could do naught but
 stare at a glass of lemonade, too moved
 to make an immediate reply.

A deep boom emitted by Nestor at
 that point gave certain indication that
 was about to place a verbal barrage
 upon the Round Table, and several
 seemed to anticipate him. Nestor's
 sole fault is that he is an orator, not
 a conversationalist.

What you were about to remark,
 interrupted the Professor of Litera-
 ture, his suavity passing unscathed
 through the other attempts to head off
 Nestor, "reminds me of the words of
 the sage Baron. We have in this demon-
 stration to deal with a peculiar con-
 dition to which democracy is liable.
 I have summed it up as follows: 'Let
 them that aim at greatness, take heed
 to their nobility and gentlemen do
 multiply too fast. For that maketh
 common subject grow to a peasant
 base swain, driven out of heart,
 in effect but the gentleman's lat-
 er. Even as you may see in coppice
 oaks; if you leave your staddles too
 long, you shall never have clean un-
 wood, but shrubs and brush.' My
 point is that possibly we have failed
 in making our education far-reach-
 enough. Hence the attempt of the
 underbrush to choke the trees, if you
 allow me the simile." The elderly
 member of the classics smiled his ap-
 proval. "It was the grove that seemed
 danger there," he nodded. "The statue
 of Pallas Athena which stands by my
 side was chipped by a stone. It is
 sign of the times," he sighed, "now
 neither Latin nor Greek is com-
 mon."

The Bondsman, a true example

of little Latin and less Greek, yet a
 cherished member of the circle, for he
 had a practical way of doing things
 that his more learned companions
 sometimes wistfully envied him, was
 stirred by this conclusion. "It was
 nothing but a cowardly gang. A few
 stout fellows like myself could have
 driven them into the sea," and he ex-
 amined the back of his right hand,
 which looked, from across the table,
 as if it had seen recent service.

"Ignorance is always cowardly,"
 the poet said gently.

"Teaching that crowd Latin and
 Greek would be as great a waste of
 breath as whistling to the moon," the
 Bondsman continued with his ac-
 customed candor. "Those subjects
 never did me any good; what use
 would they do to city hoodlums? A
 rough-and-tumble fight was all they
 needed. We lay down on the job, that
 was the trouble."

"You believe, sir, if I apprehend you
 correctly," replied the teacher of
 classics, "that propensities to violent
 comederit non fit draco, which I shall
 translate for you, if you will be so
 patient, as 'A serpent, unless it has
 eaten a serpent, does not become a
 dragon.'"

The Bondsman felt that some-
 how here was matter beyond his
 fathoming. "I don't get you," he said
 frankly.

"Why, sir," the teacher of classics
 continued, "if you scotch your serpent
 before it eats you it will not become
 a dragon." The Bondsman laughed
 aloud: "That's my idea, exactly," he
 shouted, entirely missing the point.

The poet looked at the Bondsman
 quizzically and wrote another
 verse.

"The Bolsheviks must be crushed!"
 exclaimed the Armorer excitedly.
 "Look at that broken window over our
 heads!" and he pointed dramatically
 at its ragged outline. "It's a symbol,
 a warning. If we don't heed it we
 shall lose all that our forefathers
 fought for in '76."

The poet gazed at the broken glass
 as if for the first time aware of it.
 "It should make the air in here less
 heated during these June afternoons,"
 the poet smiled. "Why have we not
 thought of ventilation before? I really
 believe it's all we require."

The Armorer sprang to his feet, then
 sank into his chair again. "Do you,
 who served in France, sit there and
 make light of this seething volcano
 under our feet?" he roared.

The poet read the back of his en-
 velope through before replying. "One
 of by-products of volcanoes is to
 make light," he laughed apologetically.
 For he seldom permitted his sense of
 humor to escape in a pun, although
 he conceded that they likewise give forth
 a great deal of smoke and dust," he
 added.

"Yes, and destructive, burning lava,"
 interjected the Armorer.

"From which we get sound rock
 when it cools," the poet went on.
 "But we are really off the subject.
 Your imagination is likely to become
 as foul as Vulcan's stithy, if you lose
 your sense of proportion. I refuse to
 consider a few thousand boys and
 children throwing stones a revolution.
 What we should do is to take care that
 boys and children should know better
 than to throw stones. In this respect,
 I submit that we are all at fault," and
 he looked around at each of the com-
 panions of the Round Table in turn.

"Here is a great university situated in
 an industrial city, and all that this
 college signifies is to make of its
 windows a target for their stones.
 Who is to blame? The boys who
 know no better, or the university that
 appears to have its presence mis-
 understood?"

The Armorer banged his fist upon
 the table, waking up with a start the
 teacher of classics. "You are no
 better than a Bolshevik yourself," the
 Armorer roared. "To maintain such a
 preposterous doctrine! You, who have
 fought for democracy in France!"

"It is because I was at the front,"
 mildly interrupted the poet, "that I
 am so interested in making our
 democracy real. If we cannot bring
 up our children to know its true spirit,
 then somewhere we have failed. Chil-
 dren are not Bolsheviks, but when they
 grow up, they may become Bol-
 shevists. If we deny them understand-
 ing."

"Let's get down to brass tacks," the
 Bondsman intervened. "What
 would you do about it?" The poet
 turned to his challenger. "I would
 have all good citizens work for
 democracy and not neglect their
 duties. I shall quote an author who,
 I trust, is familiar to you. The moral
 of one of Mr. George Ade's amusing
 fables is to the effect that 'to uplift
 one must get underneath.'"

At this point another member joined
 the table. "You are discussing the
 late disturbance, I infer."

"Discuss is right," said the Bond-
 sman. "What's your theory?"
 "My explanation is very simple," re-
 plied the newcomer. "It was a case
 of war neurosis." The poet got up,
 carefully placing his scribbled en-
 velope in an inside pocket. "After
 that," he commented, "there is really
 nothing more to say," and he left
 hurriedly, for Nestor was about to
 take the floor.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but
 the editor must reserve sole judge of their
 suitability and he does not undertake to
 hold himself or this newspaper responsible
 for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 793)

As to "Binkie"

To the Editor of The Christian Science

Monitor:
 On reading your editorial "Binkie"
 in The Christian Science Monitor of
 May 26, I feel impelled to write a word
 in behalf of dumb animals.

I earnestly hope that you will con-
 tinue, through the columns of your
 excellent paper, the agitation against
 the practice of vivisection. I am sure
 public opinion would not sanction
 such enormities had it the slightest
 idea of what is going on under the



City Editor (to compositor)—A bit small, I'm afraid; we want to get 'em so they can be read from airplanes

name of medical research, and espe-
 cially when, as you state in your edi-
 torial, "it has yet to be established
 by the agreement of doctors them-
 selves that medical research by means
 of cruelty to animals has yet added
 anything of value to human knowl-
 edge."

A gifted woman of our land has
 said "vivisection is only possible be-
 cause the world, so merciful but so
 careless, cannot endure to learn what
 vivisection means." Another noble
 woman, on hearing her daughter say
 that she could not bear to hear of
 such treatment, remarked, "My dear,
 what others have to endure, you can
 stand hearing about." So let us hear
 more of the facts and have reform.
 And may those who practice vivisection,
 and those who support it, show
 more mercy to our dumb friends,
 thereby reaping a blessing. Let them
 take heed to themselves remembering
 the Scripture, "For with what measure
 we mete it shall be measured to you
 again," and "Blessed are the merciful
 for they shall obtain mercy."

(Signed) CAROLINE FOULKE.

Altadena, California, June 9, 1919.

(No. 797)

Maine Water Power

To the Editor of The Christian Science

Monitor:
 I was much interested in the state-
 ment which appeared in The Christian
 Science Monitor under date of May 22,
 quoting remarks of the Hon. Edward
 C. Jordan of Portland, where Mr. Jordan
 explained the present situation in
 regard to Maine water powers. Mr.
 Jordan was a member of the former
 Water Storage Commission, and if the
 selfish business and political interests
 of the State had not secured the re-
 peal of the Storage Commission Law,
 Mr. Jordan would have been able to
 have continued his work greatly to the
 benefit of the State of Maine.

The last Legislature passed the
 Maine Water Power Commission Bill,
 and the Governor is soon to appoint
 10 members on that commission. In
 view of the interest which The Chris-
 tian Science Monitor has taken in the
 Maine water power situation, I thought
 you would like to know what is now
 going on within the State. The water
 power owners are making a desperate
 effort to control the new commission.
 They hope to have at least two or
 three men of dominating influence ap-
 pointed to this commission so that they
 may shape its report and thus stifle
 any water power development on be-
 half of the public at large. Every
 influence is being used toward this
 end, and it rests with Governor Milliken
 to see that the sinister designs of the
 water power owners are frustrated.

The new commission is to consist of
 10 members, and as is usual in such
 cases, probably a small fraction of
 that number will determine its policy.

I have written Governor Milliken a
 letter urging him to exercise the
 greatest care in the selection of the
 commission, and pointing out to him
 the fact that upon his appointments
 rests the future of Maine water pow-
 ers, at least for the next five or ten
 years.

If the water power owners succeed
 in their present designs, those of us
 who took up the fight in the 1917
 Legislature and carried it through to
 the present time, will be forced to re-
 new our efforts to protect the rights
 of the people of Maine and we shall
 not hesitate to inform the citizens of
 Maine as to the character and business
 associations of the Governor's appoint-
 ees. We do not propose to drop this
 matter at its most critical stage, and
 political and business influences have
 no terrors for us.

(Signed) PERCIVAL P. BAXTER.
 Portland, Maine, June 3, 1919.

WOOD LILIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

July upholds her summer torch,
 A flame that all who pass may see;
 Against the green of wood and field
 Red, burnished lilies gently yield
 A hint of autumn hues to be!

(No. 798)

To the Editor of The Christian Science

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 On reading your editorial "Binkie"
 in The Christian Science Monitor of
 May 26, I feel impelled to write a word
 in behalf of dumb animals.

I earnestly hope that you will con-
 tinue, through the columns of your
 excellent paper, the agitation against
 the practice of vivisection. I am sure
 public opinion would not sanction
 such enormities had it the slightest
 idea of what is going on under the

ONE OF A MILLION PARADERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"This is the day you've all been talk-
 ing about for 19 months," our captain
 cried at us as we stood lined up at
 retreat the night before. "In training
 camp, at the front, and in the rear,
 while we were waiting to come home,
 that's all you've talked about. You've
 boasted how you would show the folks
 at home what real American soldiers
 look like. So you've got to come
 through. Now buck up! Make a
 snappy showing!"

And we'd "bucked up!" Our armor-
 plate-soled trench shoes were sat-
 urated with "dubbins" to make them
 glow; our spiral puttees had never
 been wrapped with greater painstaking;
 our uniforms were as spotless as
 we could get them; our helmets were
 shined with oil, and our gas mask
 satchels were artistically painted with
 the regimental insignia.

In Trim for March

It was 5:30—the morning of the
 great divisional parade, and we stood
 in formation lined up for inspection.
 Our appearance was wholly pleas-
 ing. We knew, because no one was
 told to fall out of ranks to fix anything
 wrong, and when the captain finished
 he didn't say anything. He just gritted
 his teeth to keep a grin from betray-
 ing his satisfaction.

At 6 o'clock we fell into our as-
 signed position in the regimental col-
 umn, and marched to the trains.

"Wonder why we are going so early?"
 The parade isn't until 1 o'clock," said
 a sassy private who I was still rubbing
 his eyes.

"Ho! Listen!" laughed a man along-
 side, derisively. "Don't you know the
 army yet? Did you ever go anywhere
 in this outfit without waiting five or
 six hours after you got there?" The
 complainant was silenced.

We unloaded ourselves at the freight
 yards on the edge of the metropolis,
 where, according to the unanimous
 agreement of the newspapers, there
 were 1,000,000 strangers in addition to
 the local population, gathered to see
 us parade. We marched to the point
 of assembly.

"Here we are—it's just 7:30," began
 the complainant. "We're scheduled to
 be ready to march at 11:30. And the
 parade doesn't begin until 1 o'clock!"

"It's the army!" came the "rubber-
 stamp" reply from the same man who
 had silenced him previously.

The Ever-Ready Appetite

We stood in the street in forma-
 tion for about half an hour. At length
 we were allowed to fall out, take off
 our packs, and stand around on the
 sidewalks. Some of the boys began
 drifting off to stores to buy some-
 thing to eat. Soldiers are always
 hungry.

Then they decided to let us walk
 around a little, but we had to stay
 within hearing of the top sergeant's
 whistle. That gave us no small lat-
 itude at that, for our "top" could put
 a steam siren to shame with that toy
 whistle of his.

We hunted up one of those Y. M. C. A.
 refreshment stands to see what they
 were putting out. It was a boxed
 lunch, containing two ham sandwiches,
 a piece of apple pie, a slice of cake, an
 apple, and a box of fruit-drop candy.
 Pretty good! Besides that, they served
 hot drinks, as much as we could use.

At 11:30 the top sergeant's whistle
 screamed "Fall in!" and we did. But
 it wasn't to march. It was to eat. The
 Y. M. C. A., in our absence, had set up
 a special stand right on our corner
 just to feed us. And we ate again
 without the slightest embarrassment.

The Greatest Welcome

After that we stood ready for three
 hours, expecting to march; three hours
 of just one false alarm after another.
 Our turn came at last, and we marched
 for 14 kilometers, or rather miles, get-
 ting a big welcome all the way and
 feeling immensely flattered. The clim-
 ax came at the stand filled with

G. A. R. veterans. Of all the tributes

of the day, theirs was the most touching.
 Scanning the thousands upon thou-
 sands of faces as we went along look-
 ing for friends and relatives made us
 march badly, and gave the non-com-
 missioned officers plenty of opportu-
 nity for drawing attention to their
 authority by barking at their squads.
 It was pretty hard, walking stiff and
 straight astraddle the street car tracks,
 for whenever the steel of the trench
 shoe soles touched the steel of the
 tracks something slid.

Pretty hot it was, too, with all that
 "stuff" on! For the men who take
 part it is decidedly pleasant that the
 parades fall in the spring of the year,
 instead of in the summer.

SEEKING A LOST PACIFIC CONTINENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Prof. William
 Alanson Bryan of the College of Ha-
 waii has gone to San Francisco to
 complete plans for explorations along
 the coast of South America and thence
 among the South Sea Islands in
 search of foundation for his theory
 that a continent once existed in the
 Pacific Ocean, that the Hawaiian Is-
 lands were its northernmost part and
 that Hawaii's peaks are all that re-
 mains visible of a once vast area of
 land.

Professor Bryan expects to be absent
 for several years and his work will be
 under the auspices of the Carnegie In-
 stitute, at the same time acting for the
 College of Hawaii. Professor Bryan's
 theory has been built up, in part, upon
 little shells which he has found in
 the Hawaiian Islands, shells which
 are known as "fresh water" shells and
 whose inmates expired upon coming
 in contact with the salt water of the
 sea. Finding these shells in the up-
 lands of Hawaii and knowing that
 similar shells are found on islands in
 the South Seas in like localities, Pro-
 fessor Bryan evolved the theory that,
 at some remote prehistoric age, a
 vast continent existed where the Pa-
 cific Ocean now lies, upon the surface
 of which ran mighty rivers where
 dwelt the inmates of the shells.

The sea shells, tree shells and
 fresh water shells are entirely differ-
 ent, and it is upon the fresh water
 shells that Professor Bryan hopes to
 make his investigation prove the the-
 ory of the "Lost Continent." The
 theory was first advanced a few years
 ago by Professor Pillsbury of a Phila-
 delphia institute. He prepared maps
 showing in detail the supposed loca-

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REAL ECONOMY

tion of the sinking of the sections of

the continent.
 Years ago Professor Bryan went
 from Honolulu to Marcus Island upon
 an expedition which almost brought
 Japan and the United States into con-
 flict. He secured many valuable data
 concerning the island and various
 other subjects arising out of the
 cruise. Later he was engaged in
 other work in Honolulu as a member
 of the faculty of the College of
 Hawaii.

THE GARDEN OF DON MIGUEL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The garden or huerto that lay along
 the rambling old adobe casa of Doña
 Pilar and upon which my deep-silled
 window opened, was inclosed on the
 three other sides by a wall built of the
 same material as the house. A thick
 wooden gate with ponderous fastenings
 gave access to the outside world of the
 New Mexican village. In one corner
 a well, originally intended to furnish
 water for the irrigation of the garden,
 now surely served no other purpose
 than to display the morning-glories
 (glorias de la mañana) so faithfully
 trained by the hand of Doña Pilar to
 ascend its curb. An arbor extended
 down the center of the huerto where,
 I doubt not, the energetic founder of
 that house and garden had sat dozing
 his siestas throughout long drowsy
 summer afternoons in the latter years
 of his extended life.

Don Miguel Baca, the father-in-law
 of my good Doña Pilar, it was who had
 planned and laid out the garden many
 years before I had come to know her,
 and accordingly, it had always been
 known as el huerto de Don Miguel,
 which is Spanish for Don Miguel's
 garden. To possess a garden had
 been, it seems, the youthful dream of
 Don Miguel padre, for his eldest son,
 Doña Pilar's husband, had, after the
 Spanish custom, likewise borne the
 name.

The tradition may have carried to
 him of those old-world gardens
 wherein fair damas had walked beside
 their husbands, speaking with the
 consonants of the Andalusian
 dialect while breathing the perfume of
 the azahares, flowers of orange, lemon,
 and citrus, of the jasmine, and the rose.
 But he must needs mold with the clay
 at hand. He laid out his huerto hope-
 fully and on an ample plan notwith-
 standing. For ornament he used the
 tamarisks, much grown in arid places
 the graceful cosmos, drought-resisting
 hollyhocks, and a few hardy roses.
 Some shoots of the Rio Grande, sup-
 plied the arbor with abundant leafage,
 howbeit with few clusters. Along the
 length of the walls opposite the
 veranda, a dozen young apricot trees
 were set which, with their fruit of
 tawny gold, early repaid the labor an
 hundredfold and in time gave origin
 to their kind in every huerto of the
 village. Vegetables were also grown:
 the ajo, garlic, above all, and the chili,
 zanaños or carrots, calabazas, a few
 melons, and in every foot of soil the
 great brown bean called frijol.

I know not how the good Doña Pilar,
 with her four fatherless children, huer-
 fanos de padre, would have subsisted
 had it not been for the useful product
 of that garden. The ideal of the grand-
 father had been most surely trans-
 formed in her life into the realm of the
 real. Even so, she eked out a scanty
 subsistence. However, the house and
 garden were hers, and her two oldest
 sons were now able to earn enough to
 bring home the occasional sack of
 flour needed for bread. The padre did
 her the honor of stopping to share her
 meals on his monthly parochial visit,
 repaying her with a few reales. A sim-
 ple soul, her wants were few, and she,
 in her devout heart never questioned
 but those would be supplied in her
 season. She was proud of her tradi-
 tions, too, as another not least among
 which were those of the old huerto as
 she remembered it in the days of Don
 Miguel and for which, in spite of its
 utility, her pride was not a whit
 abated.

For several years and his work will be
 under the auspices of the Carnegie In-
 stitute, at the same time acting for the
 College of Hawaii. Professor Bryan's
 theory has been built up, in part, upon
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SPANISH WEEK" IS
SUCCESS IN PARIS

Intellectual Leaders of
France and Spain Meet and
Discuss the Literary Bonds
Between the Two Countries

By The Christian Science Monitor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

France—There is a certain
sincerity and sincerity about
the gatherings between
representatives of the French
and Spanish writers, that are not
always met in similar associations
of the representatives of other
nations. It may be, of course, that
the political ends to be served
are as in others, and that
the result has not been in the state
of affairs less would have been
the "Spanish Week" in Paris,
which at all times would have been
less disposition on the part of
the great men of France
to attend, and indeed, it is likely
that the result would have been no
"Week."

It is a fact that there is
France and Spain—and most
of this matter of procuring a
understanding than in the case
of other European countries,
accepting those who were
opposed to each other
and who come under a
leading. Spain is by no
different to this circumstance,
is evidently disposed to
the utmost in the good-
of the "Spanish Week" that
taken place has been the most
success, and if the political
in the background all the
must be in almost all back-
ground, the foreground was
of the soundest and purest
material, furnished by
leaders of the Latin race,
in some measure for the
benefit of the people.

Gathering
delegates from the univer-
sities, and learned soci-
eties made the journey to
Paris, they have been as-
sured previous occasions with
many missions. The first re-
markable place in the salons of
the Ministry of Education, where
there was a large and
brilliant gathering of politi-
cians and artists, including
M. Messia, Lucien Poincaré,
M. Geffroy (ex-French am-
bassador in Spain), Bergson, and
the Spanish delegation in-
cluding Cortez, Gomez Ocaña,
Garcia Torres, Quintero, and
the Count de Molina.
The present as the representa-
tives of the Spanish people,
the Spanish people in Paris.

Opening was presided over by
M. Tour, member of the
President of the Committee of
Spanish Rapprochement, and
of higher education, who has
been associated with French de-
legates such as are the com-
plete. In opening the
he offered the excuses of
M. Bouillon, president of
the Committee of Parliamentary
Action, who was absent from
the name of the Committee
of Spanish Rapprochement he
the delegates from Spain,
the program of the
would be devoted to the
the intellectual relations be-
two countries, by means of
the press, the university,
the students, the teaching of lan-
guage, also by traveling through
the countries. All these
could be carefully considered
that were to follow.
M. Bouillon, on behalf of the Min-
istry of Education, also gave
to the delegates, and spoke
of the testimonies of friend-
ship by Spain during the war,
the intellectual alliance
France and Spain was now a
certified the company to the
Public Instruction on the
day, when Mr. Laffère would
honor of receiving them.
M. Bouillon, on behalf of the
Committee of Parliamentary
Action, welcomed the delegation,
speaking perfect French,
his address in which he re-
marked that the great admi-
ration of the French people
for the Spanish people, if not
all of them, he said, the
address of France during
of severe trial through-
out, and in the
Spaniards experienced an
satisfaction on the day of

of Ideas
These preliminary pro-
cesses suspended, M. Bouillon
inspired with the happiest
expressing the gratitude of
the King of Spain, and
applause of those present
that the following tele-
gram was sent to His Majesty:
"The French people, in the
moment when work is begun
organized by the commit-
tee of Spanish rapproche-
ment and unanimous thought
of French and Spanish people
in Paris is to send the
their respectful gratitude
to the French people, who
has approved of the enter-
prise, has always encouraged
toward rapprochement in
the. The remembrance of
that Your Majesty took in
families that suffered in
forever remain engraved
in the memory of all the French
people, who signed by all."

On the afternoon of the same day
the congress got to work and Dr. Cortez,
presiding, at once tackled the
difficult and sometimes delicate but
always promising subject of the inter-
national relations between the two
countries. Several of the delegates
expressed their views, and among the
practical points to which attention
was given was that of the increase of
facilities among the people of the two
countries for reading the important
reviews published in each. The con-
gress determined that in certain cen-
ters arrangements should be made for
a great extension in this matter, par-
ticularly as, for some strange reason,
which was not quite comprehensible,
the libraries which once took in such
reviews had now ceased to do so.
On the following day when Georges
Lecomte, president of the Société des
Gens des Lettres, presided, the fol-
lowing resolutions were agreed to:
"The French and Spanish writers,
fraternally gathered together, declare
that the new times have done no more
than tighten the secular bonds of
friendship and reciprocal influence
between French and Spanish litera-
ture, and they express their desire
that (1) the French Government shall
indicate its sympathy and attitude
for Spanish professors who teach
French, send them books, pictures,
and educational sheets, and encourage
them by every means at their dis-
posal to visit and stay for a time in
France, and that the Spanish Govern-
ment shall adopt the same attitude
toward French professors who teach
Spanish in France; (2) that the pub-
lishers shall establish in Spain one
or more depots in which Spanish
bookshelves may find all recent books
published in France without having to
suffer delay and without making in-
quiries which are often difficult, that
there shall be distributed among the
Spanish booksellers explanatory and
detailed catalogues specifying the
character of each book, and that rep-
resentatives of the French book
stores be placed at the disposal of
Spanish booksellers for the better de-
velopment of their relations and un-
derstanding of each other's systems;
(3) that the institute established by
France in Spain shall not be opened
only to intending professors and ar-
tists, but that ample accommodation
shall be provided for young writers,
novelists, critics, and poets; (4) that
Spanish writers who visit France
shall be placed in communication with
French writers through the medium
of cooperative groups and of the So-
ciété des Gens des Lettres; (5) that
French publishers, recognizing the
great value and richness of con-
temporary Spanish literature shall form
a "collection" which shall place this
literature before the French public in
the form of translations carefully
made and signed, and that the natural
scientific and technical literature of
the two countries in the same way shall
be placed at the disposal of readers
in each of them through the medium
of translations considered and carried
out in the same way; (6) that one of
the theaters subsidized by France
shall be reserved, if not entirely, at
least in part, for the representation
of foreign works translated or
adapted, and even sometimes pro-
duced in their own language, espe-
cially Spanish works."

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cially Spanish works."

On the following day when Georges
Lecomte, president of the Société des
Gens des Lettres, presided, the fol-
lowing resolutions were agreed to:
"The French and Spanish writers,
fraternally gathered together, declare
that the new times have done no more
than tighten the secular bonds of
friendship and reciprocal influence
between French and Spanish litera-
ture, and they express their desire
that (1) the French Government shall
indicate its sympathy and attitude
for Spanish professors who teach
French, send them books, pictures,
and educational sheets, and encourage
them by every means at their dis-
posal to visit and stay for a time in
France, and that the Spanish Govern-
ment shall adopt the same attitude
toward French professors who teach
Spanish in France; (2) that the pub-
lishers shall establish in Spain one
or more depots in which Spanish
bookshelves may find all recent books
published in France without having to
suffer delay and without making in-
quiries which are often difficult, that
there shall be distributed among the
Spanish booksellers explanatory and
detailed catalogues specifying the
character of each book, and that rep-
resentatives of the French book
stores be placed at the disposal of
Spanish booksellers for the better de-
velopment of their relations and un-
derstanding of each other's systems;
(3) that the institute established by
France in Spain shall not be opened
only to intending professors and ar-
tists, but that ample accommodation
shall be provided for young writers,
novelists, critics, and poets; (4) that
Spanish writers who visit France
shall be placed in communication with
French writers through the medium
of cooperative groups and of the So-
ciété des Gens des Lettres; (5) that
French publishers, recognizing the
great value and richness of con-
temporary Spanish literature shall form
a "collection" which shall place this
literature before the French public in
the form of translations carefully
made and signed, and that the natural
scientific and technical literature of
the two countries in the same way shall
be placed at the disposal of readers
in each of them through the medium
of translations considered and carried
out in the same way; (6) that one of
the theaters subsidized by France
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HARNESSING QUEENSLAND RIVER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The inten-
tion to make a reconnaissance survey
of all the coastal streams in Queens-
land, with a view to ascertain what
hydro-electric potentiality could be
developed therefrom, will be of the
greatest importance, and if it proves
as successful as is anticipated will be
of enormous value in the development
of the State. Mr. V. J. Crowley, who
is an Australian engineer of consid-
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with the work. The famous Barron
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THE OLD ORDER IN
BRITISH POLITICS

While the Different Political Par-
ties Retain Their Old Names,
They Are Said to Have Lost
Much Distinctive Character

By The Christian Science Monitor special
parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England.—The po-
litical parties of Great Britain still
retain their old names but have lost
much of their distinctive character.
The historic division into Liberal and
Conservative has been growing
blurred and indistinct for more than
a generation. The great controversy
over Irish Home Rule (1885-92), by
carrying some of the most radical
elements of liberalism over into the
conservative ranks, marked the first
step in the process; the more recent
fiscal controversy that raged round
Mr. Chamberlain's policy (1903-06)
carried it still further; and the war
has well-nigh completed it. The con-
fusion which has attended the last
stage of the process has been in-
tensified (a) on the one hand by the
revival of the Irish controversy in an
acute form, (b) by the growing in-
dependence and strength of the Labor
Party. Today everybody but the most
immovable has been cut adrift from
old moorings and the old political
charts are useless in the vast ocean of
new problems.

Desire for a Better Life
Both the ideas and the personalities
which dominated the British Isles in
1914 have suffered profound change.

The war has destroyed old reputa-
tions and created new ones; it has
utterly upset many of those economic
conceptions which were regarded as
immutable laws five years ago; and it
has awakened in the breast of mil-
lions a desire for greater freedom,
wider opportunities of self-expression
—in a word, an urgent desire for a
better life. The British workman
has a highly developed political sense
and means to achieve his end by those
orderly constitutional methods which
alone can guarantee him the perma-
nent enjoyment of the fruits of de-
mocratic effort. He has no use for the
Bolshevik method of clearing the
ground by unbridled violence; but he
will insist on getting speedy results
and he will judge all parties by the
sincerity with which they cast old
biases aside and set to work
earnestly upon the task of reform.
Neither he nor his political leaders,
however, have clearly made up their
minds exactly what reforms they
want. The longing for a better world
supplies the driving force for a move-
ment which is not yet equipped with a
well-thought-out program for im-
mediate action. The Labor Party has
already done something to point the
way, but it has not yet caught the
imagination of the country; and in
the meantime Parliament is really
waiting to see which way the demo-
cratic cat will jump.

Now, if the immediate steps to be
taken are still beset with confusion,
the goal to which public opinion is
moving is clear. No doubt the charac-
teristic British distaste for generali-
zation has prevented the public mind
from formulating its twentieth cen-
tury philosophy of politics, but I
think the average man would recog-
nize the following sketch of his opin-
ions as accurate.

What the Briton Sees

The Briton of today looking back
across the last hundred years, sees
that the nineteenth century made Great
Britain a political democracy and thus
provided the Nation with the in-
struments of social progress. With
equally clear vision he sees that while
the modern democratic constitution
was in the making—and a slow process
it was from the Reform Bill of
1832 to the latest extension of the

political franchise in 1918—the rapid
industrial development of the coun-
try was being bought at the price of
evil conditions of social life. With
new political weapons in his hand he
is resolved that the twentieth century
shall make England an industrial
democracy from which the evil lega-
cies of nineteenth century capitalism
shall be banished. The part of Labor
is to be more than that of the obedi-
ent mental, it is to be that of the
equal partner in the processes by
which wealth is produced. Inspired
by the ideal of the cooperative com-
monwealth—social, industrial, polit-
ical—the young generation which has
fought the war has come home, to
create a new England.

The old England is already passing
away. The great estates which were
the conspicuous feature of the coun-
tryside are fast breaking up and
with them is disappearing (if it has
not already disappeared) the social
pyramid with the squire and the par-
son on the pinnacle and the laborer
at the base. The individualism which
reigned supreme over British industry
for so long has suffered an almost
mortal shock. And, though "state
socialism" is not popular, the rights
of the community over the individual
stand higher than ever before. What-
ever you turn the old system is not
merely on its trial, but has been con-
demned.

England's Revolution
It is thus, and not across bloody
barricades that England conducts her
revolutions. She is at this moment
in the midst of one; and, despite
all the unrest that changes her and
there is social disturbance, she will
transform herself in our generation
without any violent upheaval. The
political question which recurs per-
sistently to the mind of the observer
is this: In the new England is there
any place for the traditional liberal-
ism of the past, or has that political
philosophy had its day? There are
some prophets who foretell an im-
minent conflict between social democ-
racy and capitalism in which the mel-
lowing influence of liberalism will be
crushed. Such prophets forget the
moderation of all British political
opinions, and they ignore our love of
compromise. It is perhaps not un-
natural that the prophecy should be
made at a moment when the party
organization of British liberalism has
been smashed to atoms. But we shall
do well to remember that while orga-
nizations rise and fall, ideas live; and
the idea of liberalism was never more
alive than in Great Britain today.

STATE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Work in
connection with the development of
the irrigation scheme at Inkeram, on
the railway from Bowen to Townsville,
is proceeding satisfactorily. The sur-
rounding sugar farmers are finding it
a great boon; each farmer has his own
distribution plant, and the nature of
the ground is admirably suitable for
irrigation purposes. It is interesting
to note that this is the only place in
Australia where reinforced concrete
cylinders, 7 feet in diameter, are con-
structed. They are made by the Hume
process and each takes 24 hours to
produce, the cylinder when completed
weighing three tons. They are used
for sinking and lining the wells.
Two men, as well as a brace and
winch man can sink 30 feet in two
days.

NATIVE RIGHTS IN
AFRICA CHAMPIONED

Anti-Slavery Society Urges Need
of International Commission to
Ascertain Wishes of People
in Former German Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A letter having
been addressed to the Foreign Office
by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines
Protection Society on the subject of
the pledges given by the Prime Min-
ister on two separate occasions, relat-
ing to the application of the self-de-
termination basis in the case of native
peoples, and the urgency of the ful-
fillment of such pledges at the present
time, further information on the views
of the society with regard to the mat-
ter was sought from the secretary, Mr.
Travers Buxton, by a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Buxton's statements to The
Christian Science Monitor representative
form as it was a corollary to the
letter sent by his society to the
Foreign Office which is as follows:
"Sir: Our committee begs leave to
approach you upon a matter of urgent
and exceptional importance, namely,
the very clear and repeated undertak-
ing given by His Majesty's Govern-
ment that wherever possible the
wishes of the native inhabitants of the
late German colonies would be re-
garded as a dominant factor, and that
they would be consulted as to the
political future of their countries.

"The members of our society, a
large section of the public, and more
advanced native tribes have relied
upon this pledge of honor, and we
beg to ask what steps are being taken
to give effect to such policy.
"The matter is the more urgent be-
cause we are credibly informed that
pressure is being put upon certain
tribes to declare for a particular
mandatory, but that up to the present
the chiefs and the councils have
stoutly refused, and are demanding
to come under the protection of an
other mandatory.

Competence of Tribes
"Our committee cannot doubt that
His Majesty's government is well in-
formed upon the local situation, and
will readily agree that the tribes and
their rulers in question are quite com-
petent to express the wishes of their
people, and the fact that they are tak-
ing so firm a stand against the pres-
sure being put upon them is eloquent
of their determination in the matter.
"We beg to ask for an assurance
that no division of territory under
mandatory responsibility will take
place until effect has been given to
the above pledges." Signed, Travers
Buxton, Secretary, John H. Harris,
Organizing Secretary.
"We claim," said Mr. Buxton to The
Christian Science Monitor representative,
"that no transfer of territories
should take place without the wishes
of the people being ascertained; and
if you ask us if, admitting such a
course is morally sound, it is practi-
cal, our answer will be twofold.

Firstly, that Germany was in those
territories by reason of an alleged
expressed wish of the people in 1884
and 1885. Her reason for being there
was based on treaties formed with the
people represented by their chiefs.
That is evidence of the capacity of
the people to express their wishes.
Secondly, it is well known by every-
body who has traveled in these terri-
tories that all native government is
in the hands of tribal councils, and
thus it is quite practical to suggest
that the wishes of these councils
should be ascertained before a final
settlement of territories is made.

"It may further be objected that a
danger may exist of a single nation
or group of nations getting a reply
from the natives which would suit
their own interests. The remedy for
this is the appointment of an inter-
national commission for the special
purpose of getting at the people's opin-
ion; the commission should, of course,
consist of men acquainted with native
thought and government. It might,
in fact, be appointed under the League
of Nations. An attempt is already be-
ing made to get certain tribes to ex-
press a desire for a particular man-
date, and it is this that we want to
stop. The territories where this is
being done are particularly well known
to contiguous governments. The mat-
ter, in fact, has been referred to lately
in public by Sir Harry Johnston. We
are relying," said Mr. Buxton, con-
cluding his remarks, "on the carrying
out of Mr. Lloyd George's pledges,
although there is no indication yet
that President Wilson is prepared to
stand by the British Premier in this
matter."

Pledges for Self-Determination
The pledges given by Mr. Lloyd
George on the subject of the self-de-
termination of native races were given
in June, 1917, at Glasgow and in the
House of Commons in January, 1918.
In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd
George said: "With regard to the Ger-
man colonies, I have repeatedly de-
clared that they are held at the dis-
posal of a conference, whose decision
must have primary regard to the
wishes and interests of the native in-
habitants of such colonies. None of
these territories is inhabited by Eu-
ropeans. The governing considera-
tion, therefore, in all these cases, must
be that the inhabitants should be
placed under the control of an admin-
istration acceptable to themselves, one
of whose main purposes will be to
prevent their exploitation for the benefit
of European capitalists or govern-
ments. The natives live in their vari-
ous tribal organizations under chiefs
and councils, who are competent to
consult and speak for their tribes and
members, and thus to represent their
wishes and interests in regard to their
disposal. The general principle of na-
tional self-determination is therefore
as applicable in their cases as in those
of occupied European territories."

In Glasgow the Prime Minister said:
"When you come to settle who shall
be the future trustees of those un-
civilized lands you must take into ac-
count the sentiments of the people them-
selves. The wishes, the desires, and
the interests of the people of these
countries themselves must be the dom-
inant factor in settling their future
government. This is the principle
upon which we are proceeding."

In view of the reference to Sir Harry
Johnston made by Mr. Travers Buxton,
it is interesting to recall words spoken
by him in an interview with a repre-
sentative of The Christian Science
Monitor on the subject of the future
of Africa. He spoke of the unfortunate
Paris partition by which the Duala
country and a portion of the Kamer-
uns had been bestowed on the
French. The trade of this district, he
said, had been for years entirely Brit-
ish and the sympathies of its people—
one of the most intelligent and pro-
gressive of Bantu peoples in Central
Africa—strongly British. They pos-
sessed exceptional claims to be con-
sidered as to their political fate, since
they were within a few hours' tele-
graphic communication of Great
Britain. Sir

VIEW THE FRONT IN FRANCE

Devastated Regions of
France at Invitation
of Mayor of Lille

The Christian Science Monitor
ON, England—Special facili-
ties have been given to W. A. A. C.'s and
working in France to visit the
ruins, but until recently no
women had been allowed
for this purpose. A deputa-
tion of 15 representative British
women, however, has just returned
from a six-day trip to Lille, from
where they took long drives into the
ruined surrounding country in
open-top cars. They went at the
invitation of the Mayor of Lille, given
by Sir Henry Brittain, M. P.,
who seeing the destruction
in this district conceived the
idea of a party of women being sent
to see the ruins, so that they might
convey to their fellow country-
women a true notion of the disastrous
effects of the war and use their newly
acquired political power to prevent, if
possible, any recurrence of such a
calamity.

The party, which was accompanied
by Sir Henry Brittain and included Miss
Marraden, the well-known
author, and Miss Nina Boyle, the
woman in England to stand for
peace, was received the day after
their arrival by the deputy Mayor, Mr.
Saint-Leger, at a house in the
quartier de la Liberté, the Hotel de
France having been burnt down during
the occupation.

Lille Was Delivered

Well-known London and
other newspapers sent repre-
sentatives with the deputa-
tion, and writes as follows: "Mr.
Saint-Leger made a charming speech to
us, to which Lady Brittain
replied in French, and then we dis-
cussed the city councilors, who
artlessly assembled to meet
us, before we departed, signed
the new visitors' book and
been started only a page or
two with the signature of Gen-
eral, followed by those of Gen-
eral and General Hall.
Mr. Saint-Leger was the com-
mander of the British army in the opera-
tion which led to the deliverance of
Lille on Oct. 7, last, and we were
the flag carried by him in the
city and presented to the city
and, too, afterward, of the
moment of that wonderful day,
British airmen circling over the
city returning to the advancing
army to tell of streets full of
and flags flying, so that the
entirely quickly on the heels of
the retreating Germans.
Very interesting but all too hur-
ried was paid during that short
visit to the headquarters of the Red
Cross in the Palais Rameau, where
piles of beds, chairs,
dining tables, and other
furniture were piled up, and
with clothing all intended
for the refugees among the
refugees, many of them
of the British authorities
of frequent salvage sales, at
which the Germans are eagerly bought
and converted into neat barracks.
Lille, which we visited on one
drive, we ascended a high
of debris among the ruins of

the church and looked around us. As
far as the eye could see, it was met
by nothing but jagged broken walls
and ruins, and we were assured that
living among them, mostly in cellars,
were many hundreds of people. Lens
is in the midst of what was the black
country of France and was formerly
a town of from 30,000 to 40,000 in-
habitants. We paid a visit to a little
'estaminet' here in a cellar, and
were shown with great pride by the
owner a pot of double pink-tipped
daisies. We were constantly touched
by the wonderful courage and recu-
perative energy of the people.

"At Lacon, where on another occa-
sion we had lunch in one of these
little 'estaminets,' we learnt that the
family who kept it had been obliged
to fly at dead of night and returned
to find nothing left of what had been
the finest house in the village but
a fragment of broken wall. This
'papa' built on to with the aid of a
mason from Bethune and added a
roof. A shed was used as a sleep-
ing apartment and in another shed
'papa' carried on a business as a
blacksmith.

Rebuilding Plan for Lacon

"As far as I could understand the
plans of the government for rebuild-
ing are as follows: In some cases the
whole town will be rebuilt, in
others it will be left to individual en-
terprise. The government has the
option in the case of any house that
has been destroyed of paying a sum
down to the owner and giving another
in the district, or rebuilding. In pay-
ing a sum down so that the owner
can rebuild for himself, a reduction
is made in proportion to the value
of the material left among the wreck-
age. To deal with all this a new
government department has been
formed, called the Department Région
Libérée, while another new depart-
ment, the Department Reconstruction
Industrielle, as its name indicates,
deals with a similar condition of de-
struction in the industries of northern
France.

"Lille is in the center of the cotton
industry and of the engineering
trades, and we were deeply interested
in our visit to two factories, one the
Longhay Pouliller factory in Lille it-
self, famed for its fine linen thread,
the other the Thompson-Houston factory
at Lequin for the making of electric
machinery and steam turbines. Not
a shell had fallen on either of these,
but we were taken round the
buildings by the managers and heard
an unvarnished and simple tale of the
efficiency of the German methods of
dismantling. What could not be re-
moved was broken up or spoilt by
fire. The first thing we saw at the
Longhay Pouliller factory was the
power house, with a gaping cavity
where the 500-horsepower engine had
been, and holes in the ceiling above,
through which the lifting tackle for
smashing up this huge engine had
been operated. It was a model factory
with beautifully light and airy shops,
and in one of these, where formerly
45 looms were in use, the Germans
sent 75 men with hammers to smash
up everything and throw the pieces
out of the windows to be loaded on
trucks and sent to the munition fac-
tories.

"At the Thompson-Houston factory,
which had employed 900 men, one of
the largest shops had been taken
down by Russian prisoners, and the
ironwork numbered and sent to
Germany to be re-erected. A French
officer told us that at the beginning
of the war, the Germans sent engineers
to make a record of all the machinery
in the factories from which they
complicated a price catalogue. This
was sent to all the German factory
owners who selected what they would
have at the price named, and the
machinery was then taken up and
transferred to the German factory.
This officer was emphatic on the ques-
tion of the only possible means of
reparation, which in his view was that
the Germans should be compelled not
only to supply new machinery for
all the factories not destroyed by shell
fire, but to put it in place. At present

there is great difficulty in restarting
any factory, because of the scarcity
of machinery.

A Panorama of Desolation

"In the department of agriculture
our long drives revealed a panorama
of rough land, in many places still
tangled with barbed wire where the
salvage parties have not completed
their work, and of trees hewn down,
probably for observation purposes we
were told, or standing as bare black-
ened trunks broken off at the top.
These charred gaunt tree trunks were
especially conspicuous along the
Meuse road. We saw hardly a sign of
animal life, not a cow, not a chicken;
and on a former visit one of the points
which had especially impressed me
was the way in which every cottage
in France seemed to keep poultry.
On Vimy Ridge, after visiting the
monument to the Canadians, we
walked for miles over rough
grass, jumping trenches, where a
Frenchman who was with the party
told us that formerly corn fields had
waved in the sun. The French make
no hedge or wall division between
their fields as we do in England, so
that the first thing to be done in the
plan of reconstruction is the making
of new survey maps. Each commune
had France before the war, but in
cases where they have been
destroyed the largest landowners will
be called together and a fresh survey
made from memory. Some of the lost
cattle, it is hoped, will be recovered
in Belgium, where it is believed to have
been taken. Cattle will also be im-
ported from Norway and the Argenti-
na.

The "Wax Head of Lille"

"Yet another side of the reconstruc-
tion scheme is that dealing with the
collecting of the art treasures, which
have been taken by the Germans from
all over the devastated area and sent
to Brussels. This the French think
indicates that the Germans intended
to hold Brussels permanently. The
Musée des Beaux Arts in Lille was
said to be one of the finest outside
Paris. It was struck by 21 shells, but
no serious damage is done. The whole
of the glass roof was broken, so the
pictures, of which 480 of the best had
been sent to Brussels, but have now
been returned, are still stored in the
basement where we were shown a few
of them; a beautiful Van Dyke, a couple
of Watteau's canvases, and two of
Goya's. I remember especially also
a Corot painted in Rome and, what I
much preferred, one of his character-
istic silvery landscapes. The cele-
brated 'Wax Head of Lille,' a wonder-
ful head of a girl sculptured in wax,
was also shown to us. Of this the
Germans carried off a replica, think-
ing that they had secured the famous
original.

"On our return journey we were
allowed the use of our army char-
abances and our two delightful 'Tommy'
drivers as far as Boulogne, and so
avoided having to go through Paris.
I shall never forget the contrast be-
tween what we had seen and the
country through which we now passed.
There was especially one exquisite
wood with tall trees hardly showing a
leaf, but the ground beneath spread
with groups of pale yellow oxlips and
a fairy-like white flower. It seems
emblematic of the brave French spirit
that is setting to work with such
extraordinary courage and cheerfulness
to bring order out of chaos."

NATURALIZING AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta—American
citizens to the number of between four
and five hundred, who have applied
for British naturalization in the Ed-
monton courts, and who have been ap-
proved by the Supreme Court judges,
are awaiting the issue of naturalization
papers. The delay is due to an ar-
rangement made between Canada and
the United States during the war
whereby final papers could not issue
until peace was signed. This measure
was to prevent any miscarriage of the
regulations governing military serv-
ice in both countries.

NEW EVIDENCE IN CAILLAUX AFFAIR

In Former French Premier's Case,
Fresh Testimony Is Afforded
Through Diary of Italian
Statesman, Mr. Martini

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mr. Pérès, pres-
ident of the investigation committee
of the High Court, has just had before
him for examination two Alsatian
journalists, one of them being Thomas
Seltz, editor of the Alsacien, and the
other Albert Sautter, a member of the
staff of the Nouveau Journal of Stras-
bourg. Mr. Seltz confirmed certain
statements he has recently published
in his newspaper, one of them being
to the effect that the Strasbourg
branch of the Wolff Agency, acting on
orders received from Berlin, had for-
bidden the Alsatian press to associate
Mr. Caillaux with the Almeyreda af-
fair. Albert Sautter, mobilized in 1914,
found himself in close relationship
with the Presse Ausschuss, or press
committee, of Berlin, the Germans
entirely disregarding the fact that he
was an Alsatian. He came before Mr.
Pérès with a large bag full of docu-
ments concerning Mr. Caillaux and
the Count von Luxbourg, a number
of papers having reference to the
Bonnet Rouge, and some circulars
which forbade the German news-
papers to make any reference to the
travels of Caillaux in other countries.
Martini's Diary

The evidence given by Mr. Martini
at the Cavallini trial in Rome, in so
far as it bears on the Caillaux case,
continues to excite the keenest inter-
est. According to the reports received,
Mr. Martini took his famous diary to
the court and handed it to the pres-
ident, remarking that he was confident
a fairer use would be made of it than
had been the case elsewhere. This
was an obvious reference to the fact
that the diary when in Paris had fallen
into the hands of Mr. Caillaux, who
made a complete copy of everything in
it, including entries concerning Italian
politics and policy which had nothing
to do with his case, which he had
sent to the agents of Mr. Cavallini in
Rome to do what they liked with. Much
new evidence is now afforded concern-
ing the famous conversation between
Mr. Caillaux and the former Italian
minister. Mr. Martini referred to
rumors that were in circulation to the

effect that Germany was willing to
make large concessions to France and
Italy; and also to the rumor that Dr.
von Korber had resigned because he
was unwilling to take responsibility
for territorial concessions to Italy. Mr.
Caillaux said he knew nothing of this,
but he was sure that Germany and
Austria, whom she completely domi-
nated, were disposed to put themselves
in the way of concessions to France
and Italy.

Mr. Caillaux was very pessimistic in
his view of the state of things in
French Africa. He said that both Al-
geria and Senegal were in full revolt.
A vice-prefect had been killed and a
column of troops sent to put down a
rebellion had been surrounded and
massacred. This was the result of the
attempt to impose conscription on the
Arabs. Also the Socialists in France
were giving much trouble, though not
quite so much as were the Italian So-
cialists. All things considered, he re-
peated that France was at the end of
her tether, and the peace then pre-
pared would be an unavoidable neces-
sity in the autumn. Mr. Caillaux then
went on to speak of diplomatic rela-
tions between Italy and France, and to
make remarks on the respective am-
bassadors accredited to Paris and
Rome. He was plainly making toward
a suggestion that Mr. Martini himself
should represent Italy in Paris, when
the Italian former Minister, as he says
in his diary, felt the compliment con-
firmed and turned the conversation.

Italy and Caillaux's Advice

After this interview Mr. Caillaux
saw Mr. Cavallini and told him that
Mr. Martini was very clearly the right
man to succeed Mr. Boselli, and that
the whole of France would be for
him. Mr. Cavallini in due course in-
formed Mr. Martini about this, and
the latter then made the following
entry in his diary—"The danger, if
there is danger, is over for the present.
However it may be, we shall not
take the advice of Caillaux about the
formation of the Ministry in Italy. If
they make an attempt to dictate, these
gentlemen will completely spoil things.
It is unnecessary to meddle with the
internal affairs of another country in
order to preserve friendly and cordi-
al relations with that country. On
the contrary."

Some of the entries in the diary,
made in considerable detail with ver-
batim quotations of points in conver-
sation, subsequent to the interview
with Mr. Caillaux, but while the latter
was still in Rome, are peculiarly
interesting. One time Mr. Martini
writes that nothing was talked of but
Mr. Caillaux, his intrigues, and the
pacifist propaganda he was practicing,
though he thought that in all this
there was much exaggeration. How-

ever, he said, the mere presence of
Mr. Caillaux was enough to create
annoyance, to maintain illusions, to
excite hopes that were not inspired by
patriotism and to create unhappy mis-
understandings between Italy and
France. Martini wrote down that it
would be a good thing if Mr. Caillaux
would go away.

On Jan. 6, two days after the French
and British premiers had arrived in
Rome, for the conference held there,
Mr. Martini had an interview with Mr.
Briand, and two months later there is
an entry in the diary to the effect that
Mr. Caillaux had complained that Mr.
Martini had misrepresented to Mr.
Briand what he, Mr. Caillaux, had
said about the state of things in
France. The diarist's comment on
this was, "One must be rather bare-
faced to make a denial of that kind,"
and he referred to the original entry
in his diary.

Accused and the Vatican

There is an entry on Oct. 8—"Mr.
Lloyd George has said 'The war is now
beginning.' This language is perhaps
good in England and bad elsewhere. I
have spoken about it to Barrère who
says I am right. The French are pre-
pared to fight for 10 more years if it
is necessary, but it is not wise to say
so now." On Oct. 23—"Count Primoli
reports that Poincaré had told him
that Germany had made an offer of
peace to France on the following con-
ditions—evacuation of Belgium, restora-
tion to France of Alsace-Lorraine, and
a Franco-German alliance against
Italy and England. These proposals
were rejected." Dec. 13—"Salandra
tells me that an informant who fre-
quents the Vatican says that the latter
knows all about my interview with
Caillaux. This latter was very secret;
I have spoken about it only to Salandra,
as it was my duty to do. Is it then
Caillaux who has spoken about it to
the Vatican?"

When the German peace note had
been issued and there was much dis-
cussion as to the form of reply that
ought to be made to it, Mr. Martini
made the following entry in his diary:
"What is the view of our government
and the Chamber? I do not know any-
thing about the government. As to
the Chamber, that is to say the ma-
jority, I am certain that I can divine
its tendency—even a mediocre peace.
If Giolitti could sign it, the ideal
would be achieved."

ARMY SENTENCES MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A clemency board is engaged in re-
viewing court-martial sentences im-
posed during the war. Many punish-
ments involving prison terms or fines
are being mitigated or set aside.

PARTY METHODS ARE CRITICIZED

Women at School for Citizenship
Are Told They Must Take
Active Part in Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, New Hampshire—"All the
political parties are so black that
there need be no feeling on the part
of any member of them against dis-
cussing the faults of that particular
party," said Mrs. Nancy M. Schoon-
maker, in addressing the citizenship
school for prospective women voters
at New Hampshire College on Thurs-
day, on the subject of "Political Part-
ies and Elections."

The women must join the parties
and attend the caucuses or primaries,
where men are picked for nomina-
tion," said Mrs. Schoonmaker. "Then
they will discover that the picking has
been done before the caucus or pri-
mary, that somewhere there is a cur-
tain behind which the real work is
done. We must head for that curtain."

There was a spirited discussion re-
garding the merits of the two major
parties in which the audience joined,
and more political discussion came in
the evening when Alexander Murchie
of Concord, chairman of the Demo-
cratic State Committee, and Mrs. An-
toinette Funk told the women the
present-day policies of the Democratic
Party, and why they should ally them-
selves with it. At the morning ses-
sion, parliamentary practice drill was
conducted by Mrs. Mary I. Wood and
Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Colorado.

Members of the faculty conducted a
two-hour tour of the buildings, during
which the visitors inspected all the
departments, and were told of the col-
lege work. Later the Hostess House
of the Young Women's Christian As-
sociation was opened. There was a
cheery wood fire, and easy chairs
which were arranged in groups for
conferences. Thrift was the topic of
the largest conference at which Mrs.
Myra B. Lord of Boston, presided.

CANADIAN BANK IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Concurrent
with the signing of the peace terms,
the Bank of Montreal has announced
its entry into the French banking field
in the opening of its Paris office on
Dominion Day. The French company,
with the title of the "Bank of Mon-
real (France)," will be under the man-
agement of a Canadian, W. F. Benson,
for some years assistant manager of
the bank's office in London, England.

Mandel Brothers

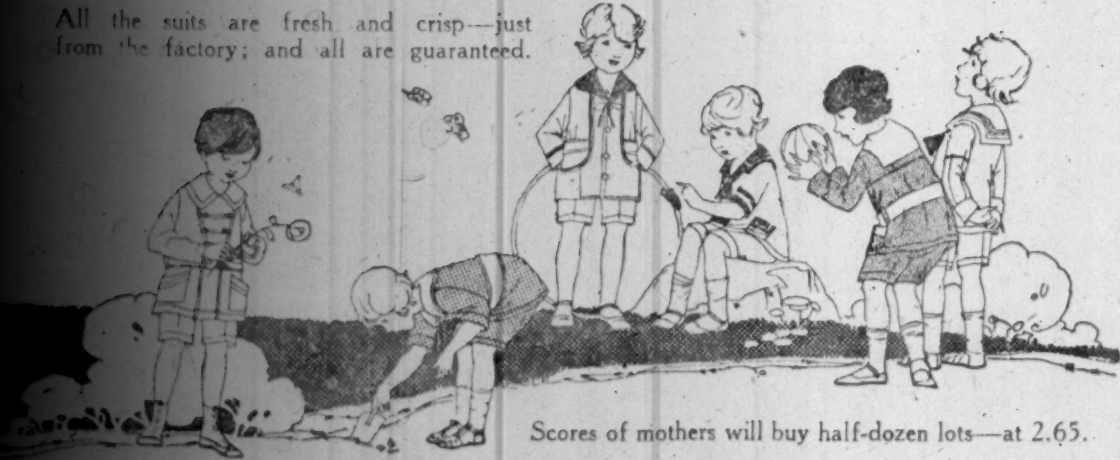
CHICAGO

300 boys' "cadet" tub suits, 2.65

—makers' surplus much below regular

The season was advancing, and the manufacturer chose to sell at a loss, rather than
carry over his stock on hand.

All the suits are fresh and crisp—just
from the factory; and all are guaranteed.



Scores of mothers will buy half-dozen lots—at 2.65.

Middy, Junior Norfolk, and Oliver Twist Styles

with long and short sleeves; as illustrated. Combinations in contrasting colors, and
solid colors. Materials comprise madras, pique, kiddie cloth, kindergarten cloth, repp,
linene, and chambray. Sizes for boys of 2 to 8. Sale starts Monday morning.

Second floor.



Jade & Gold



Authorities agree, that in
order to portray the real spirit
of Summer the artist or deco-
rator must feel the inspiration
of the joyous sunshine.

Surely the artists and artisans
who created the furniture and
decorations for 1919 Summer
homes have lavished color in
conceptions too beautiful to
adequately describe, and have
made it readily possible "to
bring outdoors—indoors"—for
the home in town or country,
seashore or mountainside.

The illustrations glimpse the theme
and application of the decorations for
a Chinese Chippendale Dining Room
Suite in jade and gold, now shown in
Paine's block long window display.

A visit to this large and unusual store will reveal much of interest and
all are cordially welcome whether as visitors or prospective purchasers.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

ING AGAINST CKER CONTROL

in the United States
Internationally, Unless
and, Forecast in Report
Trade Commission

The Christian Science Monitor
Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
The report of the Federal Trade Commission on the activities of the big five packers in the United States by the big five packers and an analysis of meat products in other countries, and a forecast in Part I of its report on the meat industry, made today.

On the "Extent and Power of the Five Packers in Other Industries," the report says, "The packers have followed a policy of expansion which has led to the conclusion that the freedom of the country's food industry by-product industries is being threatened." "The packers' growth has been with undisciplined expansion," it says, "and the importance of corporate ownership is being emphasized. As to devices for control, there are no laws, in its absence, which may run its course of monopoly and accumulation of competitors without ownership being suspected, and without complaint on investigation of competitors is in jeopardy and the public is in knowledge."

Activities
The "big five" or separately wield interest in 574 companies, most in 35 others, and interest in 93—a total of 775 commodities, products—the report says, "the growing packers of meat and poultry."

As to meat foods, they held in the United States, in such diverse commodities as corn, cottonseed oil, and in 35 others, and interest in 93—a total of 775 commodities, products—the report says, "the growing packers of meat and poultry."

Interests large enough to influence in most cases connected with the distribution of animal products, and are the control, not only of animal food, but of the lines into which their business has led factors in cattle, and the necessary loans of feeders of live stock, and in live stock on which growers and market men.

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Wilson & Co., Inc., has reached into the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and a Morris concern owns shrimp taken in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Cattle brought from Central America are slaughtered by or for some of the big packers at Mobile and Jacksonville. In England, France, Italy, Holland, and other European countries large meat-distributing companies have been organized by the packers to sell the meats from their plants in the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and Australia.

Public Utilities Controlled
The "big five," the report shows, have control of or interest in public utility corporations in Sioux City, Kansas City, South St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, South San Francisco, South St. Joseph, Missouri, Hill City, Minnesota, Fort Worth, Texas, and Chicago. As to financial power, the report in part says: "The packers have drawn to a marked degree upon the banks of the country for liquid funds. . . . He could not operate on the scale he does without the very large loans furnished by the banks. To assure himself loans ample to his purpose, the big packer has secured affiliation through stock ownership, representation on directorates, and in other ways, with numerous banks and trust companies."

Mr. Armour, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Wilson are directors in banks affiliated closely with those who are strong at the sources of credit in the United States. Being allied with the powerful interests at the sources of credit, the packers' power is great, not only for financing their own national and international operations, but for affecting, for good or for ill, the credit of cattle producers and of competitors or customers in any line.

In the Leather Industry
The packer invasion of the leather industry is shown in the report to have reached the following point at the close of 1917: Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson—Cudahy not being engaged in tanning until the close of 1917—produced 44 per cent of the country's total output of sheep and lamb shoe stock; 17 per cent of sheep and lamb glove and other stock; 11 per cent of shoe stock tanned from calf, kip, and all skins other than sheep and lamb and goat and kid, and 23 per cent of other leather tanned from such skins (except glove stock); 12 per cent of shoe stock from cattle hides; 9 per cent of harness leather; 45 per cent of strap leather; 21 per cent of belting; 22 per cent of sole leather; and 13 per cent finished splits.

The proportion of stocks of hides held in the United States by the big five packers as against all other interstate slaughterers, the report shows, ranged from 90.7 per cent of a total of 96,939,851 pounds on Jan. 31, 1916, to 88.6 per cent of 143,921,558 pounds on July 31, 1917, at no time dropping below 87.1 per cent.

In Cottonseed Oil Industry
The big five packers in the season of 1916-17 produced nearly one-third of the Nation's entire refined cotton oil output of 201,339,000 gallons, or 31.8 per cent. Three other interests, the Procter & Gamble companies, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the American Cotton Oil Company, produced 42.6 per cent, and all other companies 25.6 per cent. Of crude cottonseed oil, the three of the packers operating cotton oil mills, Swift, Armour, and Morris, produced only some 8 per cent of the total production, using, however, large quantities purchased from other concerns in their manufacture of oleomargarine, lard compound, cooking oils, soaps, fertilizers, and other products.

Production of lard compound and lard substitutes by interstate slaughterers during the first half of 1917 was 87 per cent in the hands of the big five packers, the report shows. Including all cottonseed oil manufacturers as well as interstate slaughterers, the big five production during this period was 49.4 per cent of the total production of lard compound and lard substitute by these groups. The average monthly holdings of lard compound and lard substitutes by the big five during 1916 was 91 per cent of holdings of all interstate slaughterers. Of cottonseed oil soap stock for the season 1916-17, the big five produced 39.2 per cent of the total for the country.

Oleomargarine production for the entire United States from July, 1915, to June, 1916, was 41.7 per cent controlled by Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson interests; and 74.1 per cent by the "Oleo Legislative Pool," embracing besides these packers, John F. Jelke Company, and W. J. Moxley, Inc.

report, "is expanding especially in the line of producing retail brands. Within four years, it has undertaken the manufacture of Armour's Oats, has taken over the Buffalo Cereal Company with its many brands of cereal foods and animal feeds, and in 1917 took over the Maple Flake Mills of Battle Creek, Michigan."

Invasion of Other Food Industries
"The reason why the packers are seeking control of the substitutes for meat—the foods that compete with meat—is obvious," says the report. "If the prices of substitutes for meat are once brought under packer control, the consumer will have little to gain in turning to them for relief from excessive meat prices." An Armour advertisement in the New York Daily Mail, Dec. 31, 1917, said in part: "The intelligent housewife has come to realize that the Armour name is synonymous with virtually every food she needs for her table—practically everything for every meal in the week, including the Meatless Day! Soups, fish, vegetables, fruits, condiments, beverages—she can obtain them all under the guarantee of the Armour name."

Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the big five handle at least half of the poultry, eggs, and cheese in the main channels of interstate commerce," the report states. "Most estimates place the total production in dressed poultry and eggs controlled by the packers at a higher percentage. Practically all estimates received stated the packers handle 75 to 80 per cent of all cheese produced in Wisconsin alone, where 55.6 per cent of the entire country's cheese was made at the time of the last manufacturing census in 1914. All of the big five are distributors of cheese, and all except Wilson & Co. own and control large cheese companies."

"The packers are also important factors in condensed milk, and are rapidly increasing their proportion. Wisconsin is covered by their creameries, condensers, and buying stations, and a similar process of concentration and control is already evident in the other principal dairy states."

Largest Butter Distributor
"Swift & Co. is the largest single butter distributor in the United States, handling in 1915 approximately 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly as much as the combined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations; and the butter department was pushing for a 25 per cent increase in 1918 over 1917. Swift & Co. alone, for its own creameries, collects cream in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Companies owned or controlled by it, such as W. F. Priebe & Co., Western Meat Company, Union Meat Company, and Libby, McNeill & Libby, obtain milk and cream in still other states."

"Armour & Co. in 1916 handled in their branch houses alone over 28,000,000 pounds of butter. Most of their creamery butter was manufactured by the Eau Claire Creamery Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which is controlled by Armour; the Kentucky Creameries, Louisville, owned entirely by Armour; Oakdale Creamery, Oakdale, California; A. S. Kinnimonth Produce Company, Winfield, Kansas; and the Michigan Ice & Cold Storage Company, operated by Armour; and the Armour plant in Rochester, Indiana."

"Morris & Co. operate no creameries, but control the Whittier & Co. of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and buy large quantities of butter manufactured by other concerns; Cudahy owns the D. E. Wood Butter Company, Evansville, Wisconsin, and the Sunlight Produce Company, Sioux City, Wilson & Co. own no creameries, but purchase outside."

The big five, the report shows, sold in 1916 through their branch houses alone, nearly 100,000,000 pounds of butter, 50,000,000 pounds of cheese, and over 135,000,000 dozen eggs.

Interest in Canned Goods
"Fruit and vegetable canning are remote from slaughtering and meat packing, but the big packers, through their branch house system of distribution possess special advantages in this field of industry," the report says. "The big five's advantage rests not so much on their ownership of canning factories, although in some branches their output amounts to more than a quarter of the total for the United States, as upon their rapidly growing control of the wholesale distribution of canned goods. Armour & Co. increased their canned goods sales from about \$6,500,000 in 1916 to \$16,000,000 in 1917, whereas the combined sales of these products of Austin Nichols Company and Sprague, Warner & Co., two of the largest independent wholesalers, amounted to only some \$6,000,000 in 1917. Although distribution is the point at which the packers have acquired the greatest control, they are nevertheless entering the field of manufacture."

Swift & Co., the report pointed out, through Libby, McNeill & Libby, have become a factor of considerable importance, canning tomatoes, beans, baked beans, cabbage, spinach, asparagus, beets, pumpkins, squash, sauerkraut, pears, apples, cherries, grapes, berries, plums, prunes, and pineapples. Libby, McNeill & Libby (Maine) own 96 per cent of Libby, McNeill & Libby (Ltd.), of Honolulu, engaged in raising and canning pineapples; 100 per cent of the Abulmann Pineapple & Ranch Company, 100 per cent of the Thomas Pineapple Company, and 50 per cent of the Station & Ellison Company, engaged in canning.

fish—foremost meat substitutes—are handled by Swift and Armour through their branch house systems."

Groceries and Vegetables
"Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, potatoes, beans, and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain lines they have become factors of great moment. Here again the selling organization of the packers, built up in connection with their meat business, assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food handling which they may wish to enter."

"Armour's drive into the rice market in a single year is perhaps the most striking instance of their potentialities in this direction. Early in 1917, Armour & Co. first undertook the handling of rice, and in that one year sold more than 15,000,000 pounds of rice, thus becoming at a single move, on the statement of the vice president of the company, 'the greatest rice merchant in the world.' During this period the wholesale price of rice increased 65 per cent."

"Even the oldest and most strongly established wholesaling houses find that line after line of their merchandise is being absorbed by the packers' branch house system. First the packers monopolized the handling of but, eggs, and cheese, then on canned goods, and on various kinds of 'package goods'; and now are handling increasing quantities of rice, coffee, and other staples."

"In 1917, the big five's combined sales of meats and all other commodities totaled \$2,127,245,000; in 1918 they were over \$3,000,000,000."

Dominance in Meat Industry
"The big five in 1916, according to commission figures, slaughtered 82.2 per cent of all cattle slaughtered by interstate slaughterers; 86.4 per cent of all sheep; 76.6 per cent of all calves; and 61.2 per cent of swine."

"As to both cattle and sheep," the report states, "the percentage of control by these five concerns constitutes a monopoly. The handling of the harmony with which the five work together in their purchase of animals and the extensiveness of their distributing systems. These combined percentages of control indicate a potential degree of influence over the price paid to the producer and over the price paid by the consumer, sufficient, if exercised, to account for a large share of the suspicions and complaints that have arisen over the meat industry."

The explanation of the 61.2 per cent slaughter of hogs lies, the report points out, in the nature of the products. "The advantage of the big packer to utilize by-products most efficiently has less scope in hog slaughter because only some 10 per cent of the live hog goes to by-products as against 20 per cent of cattle. Also, the big packers lose the special advantage of their highly developed refrigeration and private car-line systems, since cured hog products do not require refrigeration in shipping. For these reasons, the report stated, nearly all the independent interstate slaughterers confine their interstate trade to cured hog products, and in fresh meats do principally a local business."

Including besides all interstate slaughterers, all wholesale local or interstate slaughterers, the big five percentages of slaughter in numbers of head are: cattle, 74.5; sheep, 78.5; calves, 62.5; swine, 56.0.

Ability to Undersell

"The ability of the large packers to undersell the small slaughterer locally," says the report, "is a potent weapon, even if unused, to keep him from undertaking any aggressive campaign to increase his business. The branch houses and 'peddler car' routes of the Chicago packers cover the country with such a network that the local slaughterer realizes that he cannot maintain himself against their distributing system if he should attract their unfavorable attention by aggressively trying to increase his volume of business. The local packer, though able to compete in the local market, tends to exert his full powers. His strong tendency is to come in 'under the umbrella' of big packer prices and to content himself with a modest share of the near-by business. Evidence on this point and on competitive conditions generally is given in other parts of the report."

Average monthly holdings of non-perishable meats during 1916, the report shows, were for the big five as against all other interstate slaughterers: of frozen beef, 95.0 per cent; smoked ham and bacon, 64.1 per cent; dry salt pork, 69.8; pickled pork, 70.5; total meats from swine, 70.0.

Control in 12 Packing Centers

"The big five control of interstate slaughter at the 12 great packing centers—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, New York City, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, St. Paul, Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Denver, and Wichita—was during 1916: 94.4 per cent of cattle, 89.1 calves, 94.3 sheep and lambs, and 81 swine."

"In the Chicago market—the largest in the country—the big five slaughtered 87.1 per cent of all cattle slaughtered there for interstate commerce; 93.6 per cent of calves, 96.5 sheep and lambs; and 67.3 swine," the report states. "In the remaining 11 cities they have 97.6 per cent of the total cattle slaughter."

"Receipts of live animals at stockyards controlled by the big five packers, including Chicago as dominated, as against receipts at independently controlled yards during 1916, were in the following percentages: Of cattle, 83.1; sheep, 78.1; calves, 78.8; swine, 74.4; horses and mules, 84.6; total all animals, 77.2."

"The big five on Dec. 31, 1917, owned 93 per cent of the 16,600 refrigerator cars owned by interstate slaughterers; 20 per cent of the 7992 ventilator cars—used principally in fruit and vegetable traffic; and 92 per cent of the 24,592 total refrigerator cars of interstate slaughterers. "Of all refrigerator cars in the United States, the big five owned 91

per cent of beef cars, other interstate slaughterers 7 per cent, private car companies 2 per cent; big five owned 7 per cent of ventilator cars, other interstate slaughterers 1 per cent, private car companies 5 per cent, and railroad interests 86 per cent."

Branch Houses and Car Routes

The big five packers in 1916 had 1120 branch houses throughout the United States, 89 per cent of the total of all interstate slaughterers. They maintained 1297 peddler car routes, listing 58,000 towns—including duplications on lists of the different peddlers—or 90.2 per cent of car routes of all interstate slaughterers."

"The branch houses," explains the report, "which are located in the cities and large towns, are supplemented by a wide-reaching 'peddler car' service, which consists of refrigerator cars loaded with what are known as car routes. These peddler cars are in effect miniature branch houses on wheels, reaching thousands of small communities where trade is not sufficient to justify the investment in a branch house." Branch house and car route sales of the big five for 1916 were 58.2 per cent of their total sales for that year, or even \$925,000,000. During that year, the big five sold through these means some 4,500,000,000 pounds of commodities, or something like 65 pounds per capita for the entire population of the continental United States; or 156 pounds per capita of population living in cities or towns of over 8000 inhabitants."

Branch house sales of fresh and cured meat by all interstate slaughterers in 1916 showed the big five sold 94.9 per cent of fresh meat, 86.5 per cent of cured meat, and 92.8 of fresh and cured combined."

The 1120 big five branch houses represented in 1916 a book value investment of \$30,275,550, with sales of \$783,343,549. As to branch houses where both land and buildings were owned, the investment was \$20,184,427, and sales \$338,866,188—an investment per dollar of sales of 6 cents."

Big Five in South America

From establishment of a single plant in Argentina in 1907, by Swift & Co., the American packers, Swift, Armour, Morris, and Wilson, had developed by 1917, until for that year they exported 57.4 per cent of all exports of frozen and chilled beef quarters from Argentina and Uruguay."

"It is significant of their power and the rapidity of their action," says the report, "that in 1910, three years after their entrance into the River Plate (Argentina) field, they had secured control of over 40 per cent of the trade; that in 1915 they had substantially 65 per cent; and that their weighted average continued during the eight years from 1910 to 1917, was 55 per cent. In this period they exported nearly 22,000,000 quarters of beef from these two South American countries, which represents well over 5,000,000 head of cattle."

The American packers control, or are associated with, 17 meat companies or holding companies in South America, according to their reports to the commission.

Chronological Growth

Commenting on an elaborate table of "The Packers' Progress 1857-1917," the report says:

"To reconstruct the economic and financial history that lies behind this bare record of outward change would be an undertaking replete with human interest. There can be little doubt that such a history, if it could be written, would reveal imagination, energy, shrewdness, and indomitable determination on the part of the founders of these great slaughtering companies, but would also reveal, even if obscurely, a background of wrongs brought about by unfair and oppressive methods followed by these packers in their progress toward their goals."

"From four slaughtering plants in the decade, 1858-1867, the big five had built or acquired by 1917, 91 slaughter plants—23.4 times the number in 1867. In the 10 years from 1908 to 1917, their number of slaughtering plants increased 60 per cent."

"Swift, Morris and Armour increased their cattle slaughter from 2,580,695 head in 1895 to 5,157,839 in 1916, doubling their kill in those 18 years. From slaughtering 74.9 per

cent of cattle slaughtered in interstate commerce in 1907-1908, the big five jumped to 80.8 per cent by 1916-17, from 63 per cent in calves to 73.7, from 71.6 in sheep to 86.6; from 53.2 in swine to 60.2. In the face of this nine-year growth of the big five, the independent interstate slaughterers lost ground in actual number of head slaughtered as well as in their proportionate shares. In 1907-08, all interstate independents slaughtered 1,786,120 cattle and by 1916-17 had dropped to 1,753,518—their interstate slaughter cut down proportionately one-fifth in nine years. During this period, the big five slaughter grew from 5,330,155 head to 7,515,971. In sheep, the independent fell off from 2,753,458 to only 1,524,617; while the big five increased from 6,949,087 to 9,818,801. The independents lost over one-half in sheep and lambs; three-tenths in calves, and over one-seventh in swine. "Starting with two branch houses in 1884, the big five had 211 in 1894; 242 by 1904; and operated 1120 in 1917."

Statement of Louis F. Swift

Report Called Propaganda to Subject Business to License System

CHICAGO, Illinois—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., yesterday issued a statement in which he declared that the latest report of the Federal Trade Commission was a part of propaganda designed to subject the packing industry to control of government officials. The statement follows:

"This latest report of the Federal Trade Commission is merely an attack upon large and successful business organizations and should be resisted by all Americans who are proud of the industrial progress of the Nation. It contains nothing new, and is an outgrowth of the former discredited Heney ex-parte investigation. This report, so far as I am informed, contains absolutely no evidence of collusion among the five largest packers, and I say for Swift & Co., as I have said many times, that we have no agreement of any kind with any other packer to affect the prices of live stock or meats."

"The manner in which the Trade Commission juggles figures and resorts to sensationalism betrays the insincerity of the commission. We are living up to both the spirit and the letter of the law, and want to co-operate with the government in every helpful and constructive way, but we must protest against the methods used by this important branch of government."

Packers Called Needed Factor

"I say that the large packers and their individual businesses are a public benefit and a needed factor in keeping down the spread between live stock and meat prices. This has never been done fairly by the Federal Trade Commission as regards the packing industry, although the commission has constantly had the most complete information in its possession."

Profits Called Negligible

"No one disputes that out of the total receipts of the packers, derived from the products of animals, about 85 per cent is paid out for the live animals themselves. About 13 per cent is paid out for wages, transportation and other such expenses. About 2 per cent on this turnover is earned by the packer as net profit, and no one disputes that this amount is but a small fraction of a cent per pound, and that it is so negligible as not in any event to affect the price which the consumer pays for meats. The report just issued by the Trade Commission, and its discussion of the number of subsidiary companies and its calculation of percentages of the classes of business handled by the packers, are not only erroneous but are entirely immaterial to the real question in

which the public is interested, namely, 'Why are prices high?' "I do not believe that the findings of such a prejudiced and unfair report should be used to influence public opinion or as a basis for the radical legislation that has been introduced at Washington."

Delay in Declaration

Surplus Could Have Been Announced in February, Says General March

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, told a House Sub-Committee on War Expenditures yesterday that the War Department's declaration of surplus food stocks could have been made in February instead of May, and that on July 8 the declared surplus of food-stuffs amounted to \$121,000,000.

In a statement filed by General March, the surplus of food stocks was given as follows: Corned beef, \$21,000,000; bacon, \$23,600,000; roast beef, \$20,000,000; fresh frozen beef and poultry, \$20,000,000; corn beef hash, \$10,000,000; canned vegetables, \$23,000,000.

Charles F. Reavis, Representative from Nebraska and chairman of the Republican committee, in questioning the general, said the delay in declaring the surplus had resulted in great loss to the government and had deprived the public of foods for which there was great demand. He wanted to know who was responsible.

"General, you realize the distress caused by the high cost of living," the chairman asked; "and do you think it necessary or good business to hold meats for the time the department held them without saying a surplus existed, which would mean turning this loose for the domestic trade?"

It was a fair criticism, General March replied, that the substance branch of the quartermaster corps had been over-careful. In his opinion, a surplus report could have been prepared safely in February. The attitude of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, he said, had been to keep the market from being flooded with a great quantity of products all at once.

There never was an intimation on the Secretary's part, he said, of an intention to sell these foods for export rather than for domestic use.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE JURY

JACKSON, Minnesota—In the conspiracy trial of A. C. Townley and Joseph L. Rain, of Nebraska, who were indicted yesterday, counsel for the Non-Partisan League chiefs charged that an article in The Jackson Republic "may possibly have been prepared with the intention of influencing the jury." George Hoke, chief counsel for the defense, informed the judge that he found a copy of the paper on the sheriff's table, 30 feet from the juryman. He called S. H. Nichols, prosecuting attorney, to the stand, and Nichols denied that he knew anything about the article.

ELKS PLEDGED TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Frank L. Rain, of Nebraska, who was installed Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at the closing session of the annual convention yesterday, in an address pledged the support of all Elks in the warfare on bolshevism. He expressed confidence that the membership of the order would be increased by at least 50,000 during the coming year.

NEW BATTLESHIP CONTRACT AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Newport News Shipbuilding Company was given a contract on Thursday by the United States Navy Department for battleship number 53. It will be 43,000 tons weight, carry 16-inch guns and cost approximately \$21,000,000. The name for this ship has not been announced, but it may be named Massachusetts or Iowa.

Who Will Be Your Executor and Trustee?

Someone influenced by family attachments?

Someone who will decline to serve when the time comes?

Someone not in constant touch with the intricate and changing tax and other legislation?

Someone who is likely to be away when your estate needs his attention?

We are always ready to serve, and our staff is made up of persons expert in trust matters—yet our charges are no more than the charges of the most inexperienced relative or friend.

Ask for booklet "Why a Trust Company instead of a friend."

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Streets
BOSTON



FA'S HIGH COST LIVING INQUIRY

Steadily Soared and
Necessaries Is Higher
Just Before the Armistice
Was Signed

The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
ONTARIO.—One of the most
committees appointed by the
parliament was that which
the high cost of living
and which went very fully
charges of profiteering per-
during the whole of the
The prices in Canada
steadily soaring and the
housewife of the necessities
higher than they were
armistice was declared, be-
instances almost prohibi-

the most active members of
the investigating sub-
H. H. Stevens, member
Vancouver. He is a man
shown great activity
affairs, both national and
in his home city he has
important figure in anything
progress and advancement.
to the House of Com-
being reflected at the
election in 1917. Just
because, however, the Canadian
sought Mr. Stevens' views
the generally which had at
sittings of the Cost of Liv-

the question as to what
the greatest value to the
the investigations, Mr. Ste-
of Commerce
important effect of the
investigations is indicated
establishment of a Board of
as provided for in the bill
the House, and which was
the interim report of the
This will be an institution
in character and, I am con-
most effective in operation.
after the Railway Com-
will have a similar rela-
business, and industry,
Railway Commission has be-
holders, telegraph, telephone,
power companies. In ad-
will be the value of the
and while there has been
and charges of unfair-
representation, neverthe-
the public is invariably
will correctly construe the
evidence.

not to immoral and unjust-
which is the chief
any, the manufacturer,
man, the retailer," was
question. "I do not consider
has been very much of
profits, but rather that com-
individuals unexpectedly
opportunity of making large
as might be expected,
unfair advantage of
country. As to which classes
society, I would answer that
that as far as the evidence
the retailer is least guilty."
a remedy for the exor-
of living in Canada, Mr.
21 think the surest and
mediate remedy for the high
the price of wheat, as it
near from the very highest
that there is an ample sup-
in the world and the
fall will undoubtedly drop,
in case there were ma-
of markets, leading to
commonly known as corner-
the government should un-
step in and stabilize this.
I think this would be unwise
convinced from all the evi-
we gathered on the point,
will likely drop with a cor-
drop in flour, cereals and
all feeds, which would im-
very beneficially affect
of meats. There are many
contributing factors, but this is
important and immediate

With United States
committee," he continued,
time to make any careful or
comparison of prices between
and the United States; but
speaking, the impression
mind was, that there was
difference when you com-
corresponding localities or
in the two countries."
tion, "Has the investigation
that the farmer is a profi-
met by a prompt, "Cer-
the evidence would
indicate that the farmer is
share living. However, it
clearly shown that by im-
method, the farmer
materially increase his
therefore, his profits and,
in this way contribute
the lowering of the cost of
an educational campaign
inaugurated with that end

huge profits which are re-
have been made due to the
world conditions brought
the war, and therefore un-
by the manufacturers, or
manufacturer, by making
brought about the pres-
ness," Mr. Stevens an-
question by saying: "My
that the abnormal condi-
about by the war, is the
cause of the industrial
upheaval and the high
the manufacturer has
conditions, extraordi-
naries of making large
in my estimation, in some
generally, making un-
ing illicit profits. It is
difficult, however, to draw
to state, definitely, who
of unfair profiteering
I believe, personally,
manufacturers, who found
was expanding at an

FISH EXCHANGE MAY BE DISSOLVED

Charge That the Boston Organi-
zation Violated the Sherman
Law Is Sustained in United
States District Court Decision

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The peti-
tion of the United States Government
alleging that the New England Fish
exchange acted in violation of the
Sherman Law is sustained by the
decision of the justices of the United
States District Court, handed down
yesterday, in the case of the govern-
ment against the fish exchange.
Certain alleged offending acts of the
fish men are also held to violate the
Clayton Act. The decision is subject
to appeal to the United States Supreme
Court.

Judges Bingham, Johnson and Ald-
rich handed down the decision, which
covers 33 typewritten legal sheets.
There are 40 defendants in all, 32
representing the interests of the Bos-
ton Fish Pier Company, and eight the
Bay State Fishing Company. The
government brought a suit to dissolve
the exchange, and the court sets forth
in its decision that if the parties can-
not agree, such a dissolution will be
ordered by decree and another organi-
zation substituted to meet legal ap-
proval.

Dissolution Decree Possible

The wording of the decision in this
respect is as follows: "If the parties
cannot agree upon the terms for open-
ing up the pier and exchange, then
the decree to be prepared may include
a provision dissolving the exchange
and the Boston Fish Market Corpora-
tion and stating the mode and manner
in which the dissolutions shall be
effected."

An investigation of the fish business
in Boston not long ago revealed that
large profits were being made, and that
the business locally was controlled by
a comparatively small group of men.
Judge Sanderson, in the state courts
about a week ago, sentenced several
fish men to serve a year in jail, and
a number of others to serve six months,
after they had been convicted of il-
legal practices in conspiring to main-
tain prices.

The case just disposed of in the fed-
eral courts was brought by the govern-
ment in a bill in equity filed June
21, 1917. The New England Fish Ex-
change, a Maine corporation, includes
as members the 40 fish wholesalers of
this city. The Bay State Fishing Com-
pany, also a Maine corporation, oper-
ates the steam trawler fishing fleet
formerly operated by a Massachusetts
company of the same name. The Bos-
ton Fish Pier Company, the decision
asserts, owns a control of the Ex-
change stock, and also, directly and
indirectly, the control of the Boston
Fish Market Corporation.

Violations of Clayton Act

The court decision declares that the
acquisition by the Boston Fish Pier
Company of the assets and business of
two partnerships and of the A. P. Rich
Company "was plainly in violation of
the Clayton Act," as was the acqui-
sition of stock in 25 corporations doing
business in interstate commerce as
independent wholesale fresh fish deal-
ers, "and that their combination in
the Boston Fish Pier Company must
be dissolved."

The acquisition by the Bay State
Fishing Company of stock in eight
corporations is likewise declared a
violation of the Clayton Act.
The bill in equity sustained by the
court was brought to prevent the de-
fendants from further violating the
Sherman Act and supplementary acts
"by combining and conspiring to mo-
nopolize and restrain and by monop-
olizing and restraining a part of the
trade and commerce among the sev-
eral states in the fresh fish industry
of New England, and particularly in
that class of fresh fish known as
"ground fish" and of certain migratory
and seasonable fish of which mackerel
is an example."

AERIAL PATROL FOR THE MEXICAN BORDER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—Col. Henry
H. Arnold, aeronautical officer of the
western department, United States
Army, has received orders from
Washington to establish an aerial

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Travellers'
Essentials**

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for the canning of fruits and vegetables in the home.
Full instructions and time-table for cold pack can-
ning, compiled from U. S. Government Bulletins,
furnished with each canner.
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RENEWAL OF TRADE WITH THE GERMANS

Resumption at Once Is Contem-
plated by United States—No
Consuls to Be Sent, but Blan-
ket Licenses to Be Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Immediate resumption of trade with
Germany by the United States is con-
templated by the Department of State,
although no consuls will be sent to
Germany until the Senate ratifies the
treaty. The department will facili-
tate business between the two coun-
tries in the meantime by issuing
blanket licenses to exporters and im-
porters.

Plans for resuming trade relations
were discussed yesterday with Presi-
dent Wilson by Frank L. Polk, Acting
Secretary of State.
Representatives of United States
business concerns are in neutral
countries awaiting word that they
may enter Germany. It was explained
at the State Department that no pas-
ports can be issued until the treaty
is ratified, nor can Germany issue
passports for its citizens to come to
the United States. Consequently, any
nationals of either country who enter
the one country or the other do so
upon their own responsibility.
The peace treaty limits Germany's

DATA OF THE SIX NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
BRANTFORD, Ontario.—J. N. B.
Hewitt of The Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, District of Columbia, is
here endeavoring to gather some data
relating to the constitution of the Six
Nations and the provisions of the old
league made among the Five Nations,
later known as the Six Nations. He has
been in Brantford before and gathered
on previous visits old stories and In-
dian lore from aged residents of the
reserve, which is situated close to this
city.

READY-CUT HOUSES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
BRIDGEBURG, Ontario.—In order
to expedite the construction of homes
here, many orders are being given for
ready-cut houses, which require only
four weeks to complete. These houses
come from the contracting firm in
sections, each part being numbered
and ready to run together. If these
now being built prove satisfactory,
orders for many others will follow.

exportation of dyes, potash and chemi-
cals for a period during which time
Congress will have the opportunity of
passing a law that will protect the
new United States dye industry. Bills
providing this protection already have
been introduced, and if passed will
bar German dyes except in so far as the
United States cannot meet its own
requirements.

Large stocks of cotton and other
raw materials from the United States
are said to be in neutral countries for
shipment into Germany as soon as the
blockade is lifted. The War Trade
Board some time ago relaxed export
restrictions to permit such accumula-
tions on the border of Germany. It
is emphasized, however, that the
Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act is in no
sense abrogated and the United States
at any time can halt trade with Ger-
many if the necessity should arise
prior to ratification of the treaty.

It is well understood that the
financing of trade with Germany has
no governmental backing. Those who
sell to Germany must make their own
terms and take all risks. Credit ar-
rangements are believed to be neces-
sary in most transactions, but these
arrangements are not supervised or
indorsed by the government.

ARMY PAPER'S STAFF RETURNS

NEW YORK, New York.—A wireless
message received yesterday by the
naval communication service from the
transport Pretoria said the entire staff
of The Stars and Stripes, which was
the official organ of the American ex-
peditionary force, was on board and
that the ship would dock at Hoboken
on Saturday.

PROSECUTION FOR BISBEE DEPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
PHOENIX, Arizona.—Prosecution on
charges of kidnapping of hundreds of
residents of the Bisbee-Warren mining
district began with the arrest on Thurs-
day of a score of persons alleged to
have taken part in the Bisbee deporta-
tion on July 12, 1917. The prosecution
is under a state law which fixes the
penalty at from one to 10 years' im-
prisonment. A criminal charge in the
federal court last year was dismissed
on the ground that an adequate remedy
existed under provisions of the
state statutes.

Among prominent defendants against
whom complaints were filed are Col.
J. C. Greenway, general manager of
Calumet & Arizona Mining Company,
who served as lieutenant-colonel in
the American expeditionary force;
Dr. W. R. Sims, former president of
the state Senate, and Harry C.
Wheeler, former sheriff of Cochise
County, under whose direction the de-
portations were carried out. The ex-
pected list of defendants may total
1200. Bonds were fixed in each case
at \$2000. Hearings were set for this
afternoon.

INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Mas-
sachusetts Senate yesterday passed to
be engrossed the bill allowing the
savings departments of trust com-
panies to pay interest monthly, after it
had been returned by the Committee
on Bills in Third Reading.

B. Altman & Co.

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be supplied from the Store's various Departments through the medium
of the Mail Shopping Bureau, without trouble, inconvenience or
additional expense to the purchaser.

The Wool Dress Goods Dep't

will place on sale Monday an advance
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in early Autumn styles

specially priced at . . . \$17.00

Two new and extremely smart models are
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the other side-plaited, with the becoming
panel effect in front. Both are developed
in fine-quality all-wool plaid, presenting a
most attractive variety of the new color-
ings for Autumn.

(Sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure)

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especially adapted for Summer wear
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Long Island points is in active operation.

A Two-fold Special Sale

for Monday, on the First Floor, will offer

500 Silk Wrist Bags

in three smart models (the major number
having inside compartment and all being
daintily lined), at the exceptionally low
prices of

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Also

500 Novelty Necklaces

in the quaint designs and color effects
that are so much in demand for complet-
ing the Summer costume (as well as a
number of very charming ones in all-white,
hand-carved)

variously and very specially priced at

\$1.25, 2.50 & 5.25

The Necklaces are subject to the War
Revenue tax of 5% throughout.

(Sale on the First Floor.)

VALLEY OF
ITCHEN

The Christian Science Monitor
 morning of spring, when
 after many weeks of
 shown his golden face
 downward down, any city
 as a city as Winchester—
 the moment, undesirable
 a wider sky—
 and meadows, and the
 shallow waters for com-
 are in the valley of

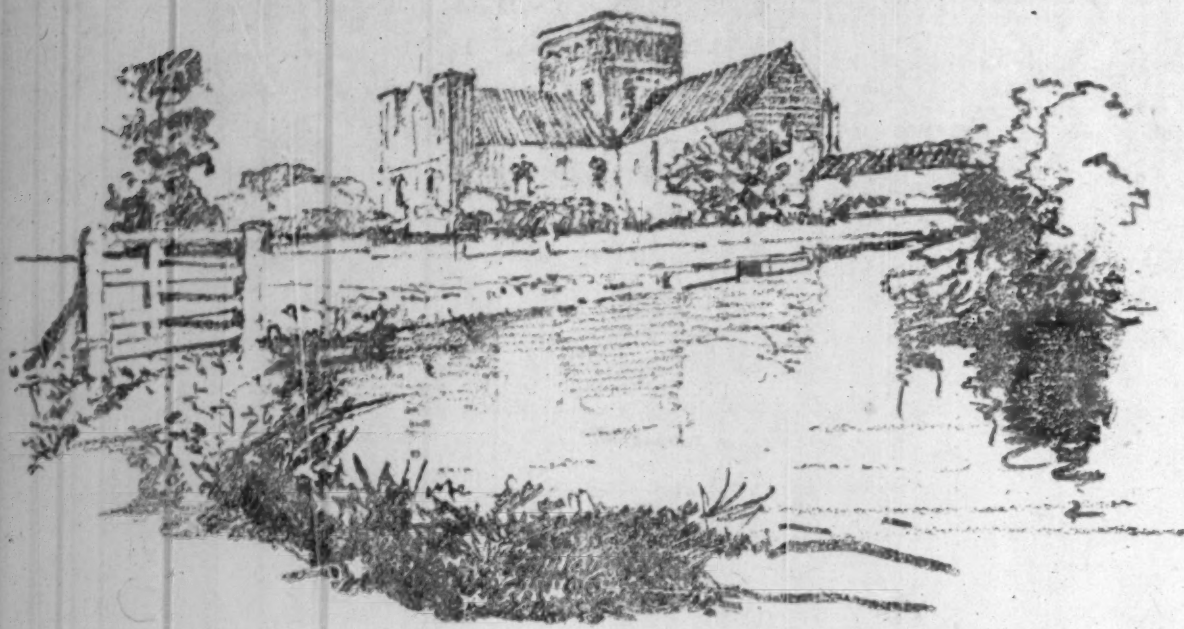
the cathedral close the
 the avenue, past the
 and out before the
 world lawn, above which
 steeple pile, within whose
 sound them, are memories
 England's history, from
 and Canute, past William
 and Wolsey, to the mod-
 erning and lawn sleeves.

Norman Arches
 harmonious are the sur-
 in blue and color—soft
 round Norman arches,
 of cloister-garth, blending
 tints of immemorial
 golden sheen of lichen
 tree-trunks. Here are
 brown, upon the tiled
 crenelated walls, a har-
 monious, a network of in-
 through which the
 is seen. Thus, among
 charms, you twist and
 and a corner, beneath the
 arch, now out again into
 light, before another bend
 more through the pleas-
 ure eastern gate.

William's College, modestly
 road, is a little humble
 building, with an oriel
 a legend reminding us
 as Austin lived her later
 days, among so many sur-
 roundings, wears—as I sup-
 pose herself wore—an air
 of, not without grace in
 dress, too blatant days.
 Wykehamists, fresh-faced,
 a symbolizing a coming
 here, past the gray ruins
 castle—where Mary of
 her marriage, feted
 husband-to-be—are the
 water-meadows of the
 beyond, clear cut against
 the tree-crested ridge of
 the Hill, with memories
 of II and of the college's
 past.

Flash and Bubble
 the meadow path the
 and bubble, swish and
 music most melodious
 and, even to those un-
 der. Gray gulls hover,
 the shining surface, and
 as to set one wonder-
 ing it was that led them
 from sea into this inland
 valley. Down below
 the bed, the forest of fern-
 s bends to the current,
 flows—or of minnow-kind
 about its glades.
 there is age-long majesty
 dled roofs and towered
 Hospital of St. Cross,
 ancestral elms. Here I
 sit still, to enjoy a fleet-
 ing of a thatched roof, and
 the sliding water-mir-
 ror of pink feathery
 and quivering to the

and almost to go into the
 demand the "Wayfarer's"
 that I want the dale—
 war, is meager during
 that it is pleasant to
 charity practiced for so
 by the brethren in red
 some say—I hardly know
 that St. Cross is the
 which Anthony Trollope
 "Barchester Towers."
 autobiography names
 Winton, as the city in
 conceived the story of
 but, Barchester



St. Cross, Winchester, England, from the Water-Meadows.

MUSIC

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recitals given by Patuffa and Marjory Kennedy-Fraser of the Hebridean Folk Songs they have collected are no longer a novelty, but they are something better: they are sincere and artistic presentations of utterly sincere and lovely songs. Therefore they are always welcome, and the recital which recently took place at the Aeolian Hall was no exception to the rule.

The first part of the program contained many songs, sung either to piano or harp accompaniment, the singers being the concert-givers themselves, assisted by Owen Colyer. Most of the tunes were things of pure delight in their marvelous beauty of line and fitness of rhythm. Particularly charming was "The Lover's Ship," a Barra love-lit song by Patuffa Kennedy-Fraser with a caressing warmth of voice, a delicate rhythmic perception, and an absorption in the music which are ideal in folk-song renderings. Another striking song was the clan chant, "Ode to Dunvegan Castle," by Mary Macleod (1500-1600). This had that almost leap of an octave in it which either in the upward or descending form seems so constant a feature in Hebridean tunes belonging to women, either by authorship or subject, and indeed these tunes have a wonderful power of directly expressing a woman's innermost heart. Other beautiful songs were the "Kishmul Cradle Croon," "The Sea Tangle" (a variant of the "Two Sisters of Binnorie"), and the deliciously rhythmic and very ancient Labor Hilt.

The second part of the concert was devoted to "The Seal Woman," an island tale from Eriksey put into play form by Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and read aloud by herself, with folk songs interpolated. Frankly, this play form brought in an element of artificiality which only the master-hand of such a poet as Yeats could have woven into harmony with the simple spontaneity of the folk songs, and the tale would

have been far more impressive if it had been allowed to remain a tale, and be so told.

It is a big undertaking for a young girl to give an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall, with herself as the only soloist, Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Hamilton Harty as conductors, and a program which contains two concertos as well as several solos; yet this is exactly what Miss Katie Goldsmith carried through with real success at a mid-June concert. From the large number of people present it was clear that the appearance of this new and entirely English-trained violinist had roused interest beforehand, and the audience certainly received the impression that Miss Goldsmith is a player possessing distinguished gifts, one who has already traveled a good distance on the road of art, and who will probably go much farther if she consistently develops her intellect and musicianship. She has a fine technique, a warm, vibrant tone, and lyrical fire, but she does not yet seem to realize that long, cantabile melodies may require as much judgment and practice as virtuosic passages. For while she made the technical difficulties sound musical and attractive, she seemed, in the singing phrases, to lack that sustained power of thought by which melody can be made to grip the attention. Her tone often dropped or rose suddenly for no particular reason, till it became almost like the music of distant bells borne intermittently on the wind.

Her performance of the Brahms' violin concerto was good, particularly the last movement, which is the hardest of the three, but she scored her greatest success in Hamilton Harty's concerto in D, where the mingled energy, romance, and racy Irish wit of the work suited her thoroughly well. Her solos were Beethoven's "Romance in F" and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de

Moscow," and the New Queen's Hall Orchestra played some short orchestral selections.

Has mountain scenery any influence upon music? Two doctors of music, one from Liverpool and the other from Manchester, were discussing this problem the other day, and the Liverpool musician said, "The reason why Manchester is so much more musical than Liverpool is because Liverpool is so flat." "But Manchester is flat, also," said the Manchester musician. "Ah, yes," rejoined the other, "but Manchester is surrounded, particularly on the north and east, by hills, and the many small towns like Stalybridge and Ashton, and Darwen and Blackburn, which are all hill towns, make Manchester their metropolis and pour their music into your city." How much truth is there in this theory? It is undeniably true that the Lancashire towns are both hilly and musical in a very high degree. Places like Nelson and Colne and Burnley have their choral and orchestral societies and glee clubs in great abundance. The neighboring plains of Cheshire are comparatively unmusical. The hilly West-Riding of Yorkshire is alive with music, and the most unmusical part of England is probably the flat-land of East Anglia. The Celtic race is always and everywhere musical, but music thrives more in the sparsely populated and mountainous North than in the flatter and more populous South. The same thing is true of Scotland, while the Czechs around Prague and the Hungarians of Transylvania are the most musical sections of their respective races.

Great activity of a practical kind is being shown to procure British music a suitable hearing. No composer can be expected to produce serious works that are never likely to be performed. In the old days the public were at fault because they were indifferent to the claims of native music. Sir Charles Hallé used to say that when ever he produced a work by an English composer he knew that he should suffer pecuniary loss; the subscribers might attend, but the gallery and the cheaper seats would be empty. Consideration of the box-office naturally affects the most enterprising of concert-organizers. The popularity of Elgar and Bantock has done much to remove this stigma, and the war has brought home to English people the importance of home-productions, whether in foodstuffs or in art. The

hand of encouragement is now held out to British composers by popular conductors. Mr. Akroyd, the founder of the Liverpool Akroyd concerts, among others, has announced his intention of producing a new British symphony concert next season, and a new British chamber work at each of his four chamber-music concerts. An even more stimulating announcement is made by the trustees of the Patron's Fund of the Royal College of Music, a fund founded in 1903 by the gift of £27,000 to help young and struggling composers. Instead of two concerts per annum, as heretofore, there are to be 10 "public rehearsals" at which budding composers can, if they are so minded, conduct their own works. These rehearsals of new compositions will ultimately be open to choral as well as instrumental works, and will be extended to provincial towns, and should prove an invaluable aid to young and unknown composers.

London on Empire Day anticipated the celebrations of peace by holding a vast open-air concert in Hyde Park, in which 250,000 people took part in the singing of "Rule Britannia," led by a choir of 10,000 voices and the massed bands of the Guards. Manchester cannot be expected to do things on quite this scale, but a very attractive and well-considered scheme for a choral peace celebration festival has been mapped out to take place on Midsummer Day in the immense building of the Belle Vue Gardens. The organization of this festival has been committed to the experienced hands of Mr. R. H. Wilson, the veteran chorus master of the Hallé concerts, and to him presumably belongs the credit of the excellent program of music that has been drawn up. This program is most skillfully divided into three parts: In Memoriam, which begins with Chopin's "Funeral March"

and ends with Spohr's "Blessed are the Departed"; Thanksgiving, which contains Mendelssohn's "How Lovely Are the Messengers," Handel's "O Lovely Peace," and Haydn's "Achieved is the Glorious Work"; Patriotic, which contains Purcell's "Come if You Dare," Elgar's "It Comes from the Misty Azores," "Land of Hope and Glory," and "Pomp and Circumstance" overture, and the "Hallelujah Chorus." Sixty choirs are expected to sing the choruses and the Beasles of the Barn Brass Band, together with a string orchestra, will perform the instrumental numbers.

CANADA'S TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
 OTTAWA, Ontario.—Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Commission in London, who has been in Ottawa for the past six weeks has returned to England. Before leaving he stated in the course of an interview, that he was more and more convinced that the Canadian public required educating as regards the tremendous trade possibilities with Europe. He was not in favor of further government credits, but expressed the opinion that Canadian banks and financial houses should finance the European countries, which have heavy reconstruction problems before them. Such a course, he said, would have the effect of stimulating Canadian exports, and would also interest producers in markets in countries to which the banks had extended credits. He was of the opinion that a capital of \$300,000,000 raised by this means in Canada would enable the country to do trade up to five times that amount if it were used as a sort of circulating credit. In a parting word, Mr. Harris impressed upon the people of Canada the importance of non-government credit.

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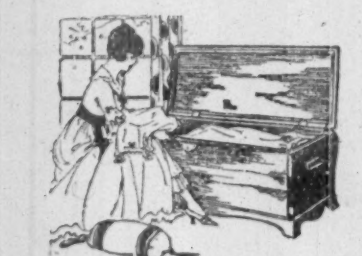
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AGED PEACE TO BE URGED

League of Nations Association
Exert Its Influence
Adoption of the
Just as It Stands

The Christian Science Monitor
Massachusetts — The
League of Nations Association
is exerting its influence to have
the covenant of the League of Nations
adopted in its present form, without
amendment, at the forthcoming
conference of the League of Nations
at Versailles, France, in September.
The association is now directing
the attention of the public to the
fact that the covenant of the League
of Nations, as it stands, is a
masterpiece of peace-making, and
that it is the only plan for the
maintenance of peace which has
been devised by the world's
statesmen. It is urged that the
covenant be adopted in its present
form, without amendment, at the
forthcoming conference of the League
of Nations at Versailles, France, in
September.

Disaffection has for some time
been expressed by the teaching
profession in regard to the position
of schoolmasters in the navy, the army,
and the Royal Marines. A school-
master branch of a new arm—the
Royal Air Force—is now being estab-
lished, and this fact brings matters to
a head. It is contended that school-
masters in all the military services
should be given commissioned rank on
joining. In past times a teacher might
be a chief petty officer or a warrant
officer in the navy, and more recently
the efforts of the National
Union of Teachers, supported by those
of some superior officers, have ob-
tained the concession of such rank as
that of schoolmaster lieutenant or
schoolmaster lieutenant commander. But
although a few teachers already have
their names and rank borne on the
navy list, the army has made no
corresponding change, while the Royal
Marine schoolmasters, few as they are,
have even more reason to complain.
Several hundred permanent naval or
military members of the school staff,
says The Schoolmaster, are waiting for
the answer to the inquiry: Will air
force schoolmasters be made commis-
sioned officers on joining? That
journal (the organ of the National
Union of Teachers) points to the fact
that practically all the elementary
school teachers who joined the forces
during the war decline to continue in
military service, and that their chief
reason for so declining is the status of
the service schoolmaster. His position,
it is urged, should carry with it
the authority, prospects, pay, and pen-
sion of commissioned rank, just as
does the position of engineer, account-
ant, doctor, and the other technical
branches of the services.

AMERICAN BOARD'S POSITION IN ARMENIA

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the
correction of any misunderstanding
that may have grown out of certain
statements in the press regarding the
attitude of the American Board of
Commissioners for Foreign Missions
toward the future of Armenia, the
American board through its presiden-
tial committee at a meeting held July
8 made the following official state-
ment:

"The fact should be reemphasized
that the deep interest of the American
Board in Armenia and its abiding
sympathy with the Armenian people
have been amply demonstrated not
only by the devotion of its mission-
aries for nearly a century, but also
by the presence of its president, Dr.
Edward C. Moore, and its senior
retiree, Dr. James L. Barton, in the
Levant, both engaged in the relief
of suffering and distress in Armenia,
and in the endeavor to save the remnant
of the Armenian nation.

"Political activities lie wholly out-
side the province of the American
board. We cannot however but pro-
foundly feel that justice demands that
the atrocities of Turkish tyranny and
murder, therefore we express the
earnest hope that whatever may be
the political readjustment in the near
east, the safety of the Armenian people
will be so guaranteed and protected
that any recurrence of the horrors
of past massacres and deportations
shall be made forever impossible.
The welfare of a people for whom
so many of our missionaries have
given their lives is naturally
near to our hearts. We look forward
to the time when the nation which has
suffered for so many centuries shall
develop its own latent resources in
peace and happiness under ample
protection and wise guidance."

HONOR TO A STEEL MAGNATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Western News Office
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—In honor of
a man who did much indirectly for
the Mahoning Valley and other steel
districts, a bust of Sir Henry Bessemer,
discoverer of the process of making
Bessemer steel, has been placed in
the McKinley Birthplace Memorial at
Niles, Ohio. Before the days of
Bessemer steel, iron was the chief
product of the Youngstown mills.
Among the steel men who contributed
to the memorial are Charles Schwab
and E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel
company; Leonard Peckitt, Empire
Steel Company; J. L. Replogle, James
A. Campbell and Robert Bentley,
Youngstown steel manufacturers.

SERVICE MEN TO FORM POST
BOSTON, Massachusetts—On Mon-
day, July 14, at 8 p. m., there will be a
meeting in the Assembly Hall of the
English High School, Montgomery
Street, of all Back Bay and Ward 7
men who entered the service in the
world war, for the purpose of orga-
nizing a post of the American Legion.
Colonel Herbert, chairman of the Mas-
sachusetts state committee, and other
prominent officials of the American
Legion, will be present to aid in or-
ganizing and in the selection of tem-
porary officers.

ALBANIANS HOLD COUNCIL ON POLICY

Federation Meeting in Boston
Makes Claim for Right of
Self-Determination and Sends
Envoy to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—To formu-
late the policy which is to be followed
hereafter by the Albanian representa-
tives abroad, in Paris, at the Peace
Conference, or wherever they may be,
in their efforts to obtain justice for
the small Nation of Albania, the Pan-
Albanian Federation Vatra of America,
with 72 branches in the United States
and Canada, has been in annual
convention this week at its headquarters
in Boston. The interests of Albania
were presented to the Peace Confer-
ence by about 22 official delegates,
some sent by the provisional govern-
ment of Albania, others by the Al-
banian colonies in Rumania, Turkey,
and Switzerland, and one, Capt. C. T.
Erickson, by the Federation Vatra of
America.

Mr. Erickson states that after facing
many obstacles in the nature of wide-
spread misinformation and of self-
centered propaganda on the part of
the other nations involved, which left
Albania entirely outside the zone of
the slightest consideration, there now
appear hopeful signs that justice for
this Balkan people will be forth-
coming.

Envoy to Washington
"In order to grasp the importance
of the convention this year and of the
Federation Vatra, under whose aus-
pices it is being held," say Albanians
attending the meeting, "it must be
stated that three of the delegates
elected by this federation are today
members of the Albanian Government,
and the fourth, Captain Erickson, has
been in close cooperation with the rest
of the Albanian delegation in Paris."

Captain Erickson, who has lived for
12 years in the atmosphere of the
Balkan question, going to Albania as a
missionary, gave to the convention in
Boston a detailed account of his work
in Paris in the presentation of facts
regarding Albania and the justice for
which she asked. When about 18 of
the Albanian delegation in Paris came
to that point in their undertaking
where they were convinced that nothing
short of a mandatory of Albania
by the United States was necessary if
the Balkan skies were to be cleared
of the clouds of international strife
and Albania of the possibility of be-
coming a never-ceasing battlefield, and
since the American delegation could
do nothing more until the Senate has
acted, Captain Erickson was sent to
Washington to place his knowledge
at the disposal of the members of the
Senate. He has stopped in Boston en
route to Washington.

Though Italy, Greece, Serbia, and
Montenegro have all asserted claims
upon Albanian territory, Mr. Erickson
says that the last three would gladly
submit all claims upon Albania to the
United States if she would consent to
become its mandatory. At present,
through the Treaty of London in 1913
and through occupations during the
war, the major part of Albania is un-
der the control of foreign powers, Italy
being the chief.

Plea for Self-Determination

In his report to the Boston conven-
tion Mr. Erickson said, in part:
"We made it plain always that we
were asking for simply the principle
of self-determination for which the
war had been fought, to be applied to
Albania. If, after a fair test the Al-
banians preferred to be under Greek
rule, their right to such a decision
would not be questioned; only we
asked that it be fairly tested in all the
territories in dispute.

"We believed that the Albanian
question was too complicated to be
settled by any interested power and
for that reason we opposed an Italian
mandatory. The opposition of the
other Balkan states to Italy's becom-
ing a Balkan power seemed to us to
make certain further conflicts in the
Balkans with Albania as the battle-
field. For that reason we urged an
American mandatory and excellent
progress was made with the American
delegation along that line until the
President published his memorandum
submitted to Mr. Orlando, acquiescing
in Italy's possession of Valona and
later agreeing to the proposition that
the League of Nations ask Italy to be-
come mandatory for Albania. Neither
of these propositions received the ap-
proval of the American delegation,
however, the Jugo-Slavs rejected the
terms proposed in the memorandum
and so the whole matter was left un-
solved, as it remains till the present
time.

"We have reason, however, to be-
lieve that the American delegation is
interesting itself actively in Albania
at the present time and there is
ground for hope that a favorable solu-
tion will be found."

BRANCH COMMITTEE OF 48 PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prelim-
inary steps have been taken in Boston
for the organization of a branch of
the Committee of Forty-Eight, formed
in New York a few months ago as a
tentative means of uniting liberal
thought in the United States. At a
meeting held yesterday, John S. Cod-
man was chosen temporary chairman
of the local organization, and will call
another meeting as soon as a draft of
the tentative program mapped out in
New York has been received.
The aims of the Committee of Forty-
Eight are to organize a conference of
Americans interested in a thorough-
going program of fundamental recon-
struction; to present to such a con-

ference a tentative platform dealing
with political, social, industrial, and
international reconstruction; and to
discuss at the conference, which will
probably be held in St. Louis in Octo-
ber, the formation of a political party,
or coalition with other parties. The
committee describes its members as
"Americans who are equally opposed to
reaction and violent revolution."

RAILROAD RULES ON BEER TRAFFIC

Southern Pacific to Accept Ship-
ments When Shipper Ships to
Himself and No Sale Is Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—As
a result of the application for a man-
datory injunction to compel the South-
ern Pacific Railroad Company to
transport beer containing 2% per cent
alcohol, made in the United States
District Court here by the Rainier
Brewing Company, the Railroad Ad-
ministration has agreed to accept this
beer for shipment. All that is re-
quired of the brewing company, said
Theodore A. Bell, attorney for that
concern, is that it shall include in its
bill of lading of shipping receipt, a
statement that the shipper is shipping
the beer to himself, and that such
shipment is not in connection with
any sale. This applies to all liquor,
whether intoxicating or not.

It appears that the Director-General
of Railroads has issued an order that
shipments of intoxicating liquors in
cases where the liquor is being shipped
to oneself should be received by the
railroads upon receipt of a certificate
to that effect. He contends that wines
and beers, whether intoxicating or
not, must be accepted by the transpor-
tation companies, provided that the
carrier is not required to collect the
purchase price and remit it to the
shipper. The courts have never gone
further than to declare that common
carriers may refuse C. O. D. shipment
of liquors. There is no federal law
prohibiting the transportation of
liquor except that it cannot be shipped
in interstate commerce into any state
where the manufacture or sale of
liquor is prohibited by local law.

The case of Louis Henrich and Ru-
dolph Samet, president and manager
of the Rainier Brewing Company,
charged by the United States Attorney
with selling beer contrary to the war-
time prohibition act, which is expected
to serve as a test case, was postponed
Thursday by William H. Sawtell,
United States District Judge, until
next Monday, when a demurrer will
be filed by the brewing company and
the case will be argued.

AIR MAIL SERVICE GIVES SATISFACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The records of the air mail serv-
ice for June prove that air post is
hardly more subject to interruption
than that on land. Between New
York and Washington for that month
the record was 99 per cent, and on
the Cleveland-Chicago division a per-
fect score was obtained, the average
speed being 96.7 miles an hour.

The Post Office Department claims
that the operation of the Cleveland-
Chicago route is without a parallel
in aviation. After the route was
started, May 15, not a day was missed
for 79 consecutive days, non-stop
flights of 325 miles each being made
without a forced landing. The route
from New York to Cleveland across
the Allegheny Mountains has been
operating successfully since July 1.

STEAMBOAT LIBEL REMOVED

PORTLAND, Maine—The libel un-
der which the steamboats of the Casco
Bay and Harpswell lines have been
tied up since last Tuesday has been
lifted by agreement of counsel, and
the boats will be operated under a
receivership created by the state
court. The decree for the receivership
was signed by Associate Justice
Scott Wilson and Charles W. T.
Goding, who has been manager of the
company, and Edward C. Reynolds
were named as receivers. The tying
up of the steamers by creditors of the
company for three days deprived
hundreds of people at the island resor-
ts of the best of means of transpor-
tation and obtaining food.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS FOUGHT

Educators and Chemists of United
States Plan to Destroy Illusion
of Superiority of German-
Made Laboratory Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Educators
and chemists have launched a move-
ment for driving an insidious form of
German propaganda from the univer-
sities and technical schools of the
United States, according to a bulletin
issued by the American Chemical So-
ciety.

They are following the policy in-
augurated by the Indiana State Board
of Education, which has already di-
rected its superintendent of public in-
struction to issue a letter to all
schools under his jurisdiction insist-
ing that every piece of chemical ap-
paratus and all supplies for experi-
mental uses purchased for educational
purposes be purchased in the United
States. This action was taken upon
the reading of a letter from Harry
E. Barnard, state food and drug com-
missioner of Indiana, in which he
pointed out that German-made chem-
ical supplies were still in the ascend-
ancy, in account of the crafty way in
which the Teuton manufacturers had
avoided themselves of a peculiar
clause in the tariff act.

School Imports Free of Duty

Under this provision, American uni-
versities, colleges and schools are per-
mitted to import chemical glassware
and porcelain and laboratory appar-
atus free of duty. It was demonstrated
in the European war that American
manufacturers were fully able to meet
this demand and had been in that
position for at least 12 years. Although
they had some tariff protection, the
duty-free privileges accorded to edu-
cational institutions had the effect of
impressing upon students that only
vessels and apparatus "made in Ger-
many" were of any real value for ex-
perimental purposes. After complet-
ing their studies the young chemists
were inclined to carry the same idea
into the laboratories in which they
were employed. As a result the infant
American industries in chemical por-
celain and glassware and laboratory
instruments generally were constantly
throttled by German competition and
selling psychology.

In the reconstructing of American
industry after the war, leading chem-
ists have appeared before the Com-
mittee on Ways and Means of the
House of Representatives in support
of certain bills which are designed to
break the German grip upon Ameri-
can chemical industries.

Repeal Is Recommended

At a meeting of the council of the
American Chemical Society in New
York City, the opinion was expressed
that in order to develop domestic
sources of supply of apparatus and
chemicals, it was necessary that Con-
gress should repeal that section of
the tariff legislation which gives to
educational institutions the privilege
of importing such material duty free.
The council declared its belief that
this duty-free privilege has furnished
an important medium for foreign
propaganda, causing in the minds of
the youth of this country an impres-
sion of superiority of such foreign-
made material.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the
Journal of Industrial and Engineer-
ing Chemistry, appearing before the
Committee on Ways and Means re-
cently, said he considered the pro-
vision with regard to educational in-
stitutions one of the most vicious
pieces of legislation ever passed.

"Its effect," said he, "is to take
away the key from a key industry.
It exercises a most demoralizing in-
fluence upon the students of our uni-
versities. It opens the door for
propaganda and puts the results of
German labor, and those of Japanese
labor for that matter, before the stu-
dents every day. As a result the stu-
dents are being trained in an at-
mosphere of dependence on industries
of foreign countries."

American Makes Recommended
Col. M. A. Reasoner, officer in charge
of the field medical supply depot of

the United States, testified before the
same committee that he had for the
last three years purchased laboratory
supplies for the entire army. He de-
clared his belief that all such ap-
paratus should be of American make.

"If the manufacturers receive the
protection that will enable them to go
ahead," he said, "we will be able to
continue buying from them, otherwise
I doubt if we can."

The American Chemical Society,
consisting of 14,000 members, is shortly
to have its annual meeting in Phila-
delphia. It is on record as against
discrimination against American lab-
oratory instrument workers and mak-
ers of chemical glassware and porce-
lain. The council adopted a resolu-
tion saying that in its opinion making
apparatus and chemicals duty free is
a very effective channel for propa-
ganda, establishing in the thought of
the future leaders of this country an
impression of the superiority of such
foreign-made material.

PRISONERS HELP IN THE HAY HARVESTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Some 15 in-
mates of the Cumberland County Jail
are assisting to speed up hay har-
vesting at the county farm hay fields,
at Mallison Falls. Sheriff Graham is
convinced that this is a legal proce-
dure, as several attorneys submitted
opinions approving issuance of orders.
There was great glee among the men
in the jail, and more accepted the op-
portunity than could be transported or
employed to advantage. Two
crews are set to work. Several are
taught to weed the garden, while
others work on the hay. Occasionally
an experienced man is found either in
garden work or the hay field routine,
but a majority are city men, unused
to farm life, but they take hold eag-
erly and seem anxious to learn. They
are paid 50 cents a day, given abun-
dant dinners and suppers, and enjoy
the rides out in the morning and back
in the evening. Two deputy sheriffs
are guards on the trips, and remain at
the farm all day.

MERCHANT SHIP RESTRICTIONS OFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Announcement was made yesterday
by the Shipping Board that, effective
next Monday, all restrictions hereto-
fore exercised in connection with the
approval of charters and voyages for
merchant ships would be discontinued.
This was in line with the announce-
ment on Thursday that control over
ocean freight rates had been discon-
tinued.

"While charters must still be sub-
mitted to the chartering executive of
the board at New York for formal
approval," said yesterday's announce-
ment, "the effect of the new ruling
will be that owners of charters will
no longer be required to observe max-
imum rates, either on charters or
berth business."

CLASSES FORMED FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Connect-
icut women are busy with their citi-
zenship training campaign. Lately
class sessions have been held at the
homes of various women in Hartford.
The classes number from 30 to 40
members, women who are learning all
about public questions of the day, how
to cast a vote, etc.

The suffragists are working hard in
the drive for \$100,000 in Connecticut,
to be expended in citizenship work
next fall and winter. Thus far they
have secured \$33,000, but the women
are optimistic and very confident of
gaining the goal.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Legislation proposing that tolls on
ships passing through the Panama
Canal be levied on a tonnage basis was
favorably reported yesterday by the
House Interstate Commerce Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS IS TO SIMPLIFY LAWS

Commission at Work on Revision
of the Statutes While Another
Board Studies to Improve
Methods of Judicial Procedure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wide-
spread changes in the laws of Mas-
sachusetts and in methods of judicial
procedure, with a view toward sim-
plification, are projected through the
work of the commissioners to con-
solidate and arrange the general laws,
and through the recent appointment
by Gov. Calvin Coolidge of a commis-
sion to investigate the judiciary.

In addition to these bodies, the ap-
pointment of a special recess com-
mittee of legislators to codify the
revised laws of the State has been
asked in an order introduced by Sen-
ator Cavanagh of Middlesex County.
This committee, if appointed, would
continue, examine, and revise the
work that the commission to consoli-
date the laws has undertaken, and it
is a question whether that commis-
sion should continue its work or
whether the legislative committee
should be selected to do it.

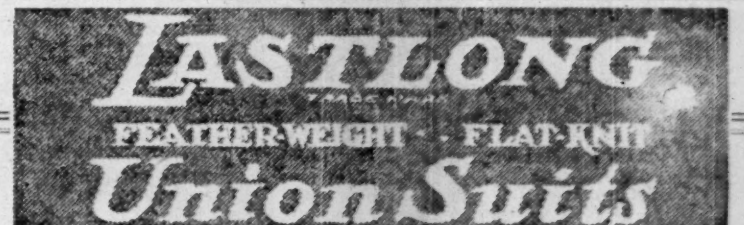
The commission already has made
a preliminary report and two supple-
mentary reports. It has examined
16,456 pages of text in the Revised
Laws and Acts later passed by the
Legislature.

It had done considerable work be-
fore the passage of certain constitu-
tional amendments, after the Consti-
tutional Convention, which adjourned
Aug. 21 of last year. These amend-
ments will necessitate numerous
changes in the statutes, not all of
which may even yet have been dis-
covered. Many laws were found in-
consistent with the constitution as
amended, and in some cases the
amendments called, apparently, for
changes involving questions of policy,
or for new legislation.

The work before the commission
now is to complete the revision of any
chapters, work on which is not fin-
ished, to prepare a table showing the
disposition of every existing provision
of the revised laws and statutes since
enacted, and also a list of statutes to
be repealed, to check up the statutory
history of each section of the new re-
vision and decisions affecting each
section, and to examine carefully the
revision to make certain that it is
complete and consistent. The com-
missioners are Abraham Cohen, M.
Sumner Coggan, and James A. Lowell.

Senator Cavanagh's order providing
for a recess committee to undertake
work similar to that of this commis-
sion suggests a committee of 60 mem-
bers. It is understood that feeling at
the State House generally favors a
committee, but opposes making it so
large. The commissioners who have
been engaged in the consolidation of
laws would be requested to attend ses-
sions of this recess committee on oc-
casion, in order to explain their work
and to aid the committee in examining
and revising their report. The Cava-
nagh order would give each member
of the recess committee compensation
of \$1,000, and the expense is one ob-
jection urged against it.

The Judiciary commission, to in-
vestigate the judiciary of the Com-
monwealth "with a view to ascertain-
ing whether any and what changes in
the organization, rules, and methods
of procedure and practice of the sev-
eral courts, the number and jurisdic-
tion thereof, and the number and
powers of the judges therein, and of
the officers connected therewith,
would insure a more prompt, economi-
cal, and just dispatch of judicial busi-
ness," is headed by former Justice
Henry N. Sheldon, of the Massachu-
setts Supreme Judicial Court. Other
members are Roscoe Pound of Bel-
mont, dean of the Harvard Law
School, and John W. Cummings of Fall
River. The appointments have just
been made. This commission, which
will be unpaid, is to report to the 1920
General Court.



For Men and Boys

What does feather-weight mean?

THIS phrase is used to call your attention to the
extremely light weight of Lastlong Union Suits—
to differentiate from other knitted fabrics.

The Lastlong feather-weight fabric is made of the finest gauge,
long staple, high quality yarn, which produces the lightest
weight knitted cotton fabric you could ask for.

Being flat-knit, the fabric is smooth, soft, elastic and absorb-
ent—it allows body moisture to evaporate quickly.

If you want fine quality underwear at a popular price for
men and boys, try Lastlong.

Made in athletic style, three-quarter length and ankle length.

If your dealer doesn't sell them, write us and we will see
that you are supplied.

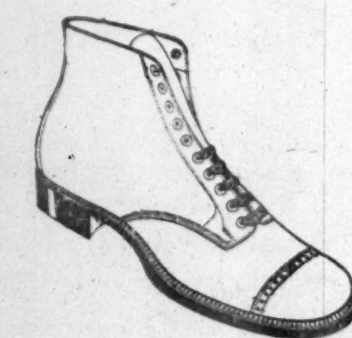
Lastlong Bloomers for Women

Pink, white and black; made of the famous Lastlong feather-
weight, flat-knit fabric. The lightest weight, fine gauge,
knitted cotton bloomers; high quality at a popular price. Ask
your dealer for them.

LASTLONG UNDERWEAR CO.

349 Broadway, Dept. 5, New York

FOR MEN OF ACTION



The
Coward
Shoe

For men of action and lovers of
the great outdoors, Coward has
created a shoe that fills their every
need. Though it is strong, sturdy
and tough in wear, it has comfort
in every line. With generous toe
room but shaped to firmly grasp
the heel, this is a true shoe for
heavy walking in either clear or
rainy weather.

You will experience real enjoy-
ment in owning shoes like these.

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. City
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else

100

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

REAL ESTATE

Bookline Suites

Two, corner St. Paul-10 rooms and 2 baths; sleeping porch and all improvements; \$1000, as of Sept. 1.

Four, near Longwood Ave.-8 rooms and 2 baths (besides maid's); sleeping porch and all improvements; \$1000, as of Sept. 1.

Two, near 4th St.-8 rooms and 2 baths (besides maid's); southwesterly view; \$1000.

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HELP WANTED-WOMEN

Millinery Workers

TRIMMERS,
MAKERS,
PREPARERS,
COPISTERS.

COME NOW TO JOIN OUR
PERMANENT
ORGANIZATION.

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our soldiers abroad have contact with those refining which English and French music brings to bear upon the war. It is to be feared how intimate a part of the older lands is lived of beautiful music. I re- year ago in Paris how I one evening, with a party of the American expeditionary corps, the delightful artistic clubs—the Cercle Volney and to hear music. There is at least concession to infer that the pianist was the great Cortot, who played Debussy. A violinist—in company with whom was Bach—was that was a very correct evidence of pleasure for whom it was intended. I am of what a friend told me lately, has made his way to Alaska. He said that the nine records preferentially of ice-beleaguered angle of

Though the National Federation numbers 577 clubs, scattered over the entire country, and 250,000 members, it has never, during the 22 years of its existence, accomplished the national work that was to be expected. Individual clubs have performed a mighty work in musical education. They have to a great extent created musical audiences. Their influence

cially for The Christian Science Monitor. What musical dictionary shall I buy? This question, which is often-
times asked by students and others, is probably best answered, by the word "Grove." But that is too big a word for many purses and for many bookshelves; and the question, when modified by considerations of price and size, is not so readily answered. No single word or name is likely to be raised against it even in the following form: "What is the best thing in one volume?" A word which goes far toward answering it, however, is Baker. Before the war ended, the firm of G. Schirmer, New York and Boston, was known to be preparing a revision of Baker's "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians"; and now that the war is over, the new book is printed and is on sale at \$5 a copy. The rehashing of the old material, and the critical estimates of the people who in historic times and in the present have achieved fame in music; and the opinions in all cases are expressed with great frankness. Students ought to be advised to make these opinions a starting point only for their own investigations, and not to accept them as final judgments. Experienced musicians cannot help but having the opinions for the candid and vigorous criticism which they are set forth. The work is, no doubt, to be classed amongst literature with a tendency, since it quite invariably places the German artistic cause in a favorable light. The editor of the division is Alfred Remy

Royal Academy of Music, London

In the early days, what a crowded rookery it was! In one large, low room on the top floor, six pianos were strummed all day long by six tireless boys; while violinists, cellists, and horn players scraped and tootled "in the air" in the room just below beside them, and Masters, Bennet, Macdonald, and others wrote their symphonies and concertos at the center table, quite heedless of the din. Nowadays there is nothing of all this; work is all done at home, often a hundred miles away. The school is a large, airy, comfortable room, with double glass doors, through which no sound can penetrate; and, best of all, both sexes mix together freely on equal terms, rehearsing, performing, taking their meals, or sitting together, like members of one large family.

In Tenterden Street the boys had no refreshment or waiting rooms until

THE "SEA SYMPHONY"

PUBLISHED IN LONDON

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A revised edition of R. Vaughan Williams' "Symphony" has recently been issued by Messrs. Stainer & Bell, Ltd., of 15, Berners Street (vocal score 6s. net), and thus one of the finest modern vocal works becomes accessible

CHAMBER MUSIC

CHICAGO OPERA TOUR

Minnesota, Oct. 17, 18; Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19, 20; St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21; Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 22; Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 23; Dallas, Texas, Oct. 24; Houston, Texas, Oct. 25; San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26; Austin, Texas, Oct. 27; Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 28; El Paso, Texas, Oct. 29; Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 30; Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 31; Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 1; Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 2; Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 3; San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 4; Portland, Ore., Nov. 5; Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6; Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 7; Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8; Portland, Me., Nov. 9; Boston, Mass., Nov. 10; New York, N. Y., Nov. 11; Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12; Washington, D. C., Nov. 13; Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14; New Orleans, La., Nov. 15; Houston, Texas, Nov. 16; Dallas, Texas, Nov. 17; Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 18; El Paso, Texas, Nov. 19; Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 20; Santa Fe, N. 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klahoma, Oct. 22, 23; Ft. Worth, Texas, Oct. 24, 25; Houston, Texas, Oct. 27, 28, 29; Little Rock, Arkansas, Oct. 30, 31. The repertory will comprise "Aida," "Bohème" and "Madam Butterfly." The singers will include Mesdames. Raisa, Gluck, Sharlow, Miura and Braslau, and Messrs. Bonci, Dolci, Belmont, Baklanoff, Whitehill and Rimsky. Certain of the performances will be conducted by Mr. Campanini, the general director of the company.

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THE HOME FORUM

Warner Sisters

of her sister, Susan, author of "Wide World," Miss Anna gives some glimpses of their lives and of the characteristics of each sister.

When we sang a great deal to "Killick's" off into "Killick's," with "Barbara" (Robin Grey), or "Mr. Patrick" (a foil). Then Sunday evening, when I sang a hymn, I well-nigh burst into tears. I sang—half under the old words of love and of change and loss, and the old trust, our own life was much faster than we knew, and the years a little, not giving precise dates and limits, and I could not; but our aim was on a steady progress down the valley, and our hands were a broad step; oars and hatchet succeeded our frisky while from dainty silks and came down to calicoes, from our own fingers, and from the what headgear we could get, scattered very little to me; my sister in the bloom of her womanhood, it must have been a great help to us both, never heard dress talked, providing the daintiest wear, and us, Aunt Fanny never seemed to make it of the count. The dressmaker might have over my little rosebud, and the raptures ended there; as never a word about the home. Looks and clothes are discussed and I grew up in ignorance of what even "regret" meant.

A true enough glimpse of just then. Work of many the big handful, met and off with ready zeal; books in here and there; fun always, love transmuting (and doing) all. Privations not known, wishes in check; what wanted and used to the full, as I look back, I cannot remember that we ever discounted the simple things in each day's portion. Where we were asked, and at we had; I never remember being an invitation because not the correct thing to put having our pleasure in the shadowed by that fact. And quiet way, at this time, we were a passage from her sister with regard to a party attended.

I will tell you about the there were here: Catherine, Mr. and Mrs. Minot, Presi-

dent Wheeler, Mr. Codman, Mr. Martin, son of the great Martin, and Mrs. Ben Greene, Mr. and Mrs. (Mayor) Quincy, Mr. Agassiz, the great naturalist, and Mr. Emerson, the great schoolmaster, and Mrs. Howe. The people were very pleasant. So was the party of course. Mr. Agassiz is a perfectly charming man, really most

agreeable in his whole appearance and manners. Mr. Emerson I did not fancy.

Then, again, she says: "The evenings at Mr. Putnam's were one of our very greatest pleasures—that winter. His position as leading publisher in New York brought all noted strangers within his reach; and so among

artists and professors, ministers, and men of science, you would see Thackeray one night and Lowell another; and run the risk of being asked (as I was) by George P. Marsh, just back from foreign duty, 'what I thought of the state of Europe?' Poor young man! I didn't know Europe had a state!"

and expression owe everything to Gray; a set of octo-syllables, this time with some touch of freshness, a momentary impression of a woman's beauty received one night at Vauxhall, and so intense that it continued to haunt his memory for years; two sets of verses addressed in a vein of polite parlor compliment to lady friends at the seaside; and several quite feeble sonnets in the Wordsworthian form, among them one on the peace of Paris in 1814, one on Chatterton and one on Byron."

The July Garden

It's July in my garden; and steel-blue are the globe thistles.
And French gray the willows that bow to every breeze;
And deep in every currant bush a robber blackbird whistles.
"I'm picking, I'm picking, I'm picking these!"

So off I go to root them, and find instead I'm eating.

At clusters of delphiniums—the seed was small and brown.

But these are spurs that fell from heaven and caught the most amazing

Colors of the welkin's own as they came hustling down.

And then some roses catch my eye, or maybe some sweet williams.

Or pink and white and purple peals of Canterbury bells.

Or penciled violas that peep between the three-leaved trifoliums.

Or red-hot pokers all aglow, or poppies that cast spells—

And while I stare at each in turn I quite forget or pardon

The blackbirds—and the blackguards—that keep robbing me of pie;

For what do such things matter when I have so fair a garden

And what is half so lovely as my garden in July?

—Robert Ernest Vernède.

Fossil Poetry

Language is fossil poetry; in other words, we are not to look for the poetry which a people may possess only in its poems, traditions and beliefs. Many a single word also is a concentrated poem, having stores of poetical thought and imagery laid up in it.

The image may have grown trite and ordinary now—perhaps through the help of this very word, may have become so entirely the heritage of all, as to seem little better than a commonplace; yet not the less he who first discerned the relation, and devised the new word which should express it, or gave to an old word, never before but literally used, this new figurative sense, this man was, in his degree, a poet—a maker, that is, of things which were not before; which could not have existed but for him, or some other gifted with equal powers.

He who first spoke of a "dilapidated" fortune, what an image must have risen up before his mind's eye of some falling house or palace—stone detaching itself from stone, till all had gradually sunk into desolation and ruin!

He who to that Greek word which signified "that which will endure to be held up and judged by the light," gave first its ethical signification of "sincere,"—can we deny to him the poet's feeling and eye?

Many a man had gazed, we are sure, at the jagged and indented mountain ridges of Spain before one called them "sierras," or "saws"—the name by which they are now known, as Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada; but that name coined his imagination into a word which will endure as long as the everlasting hills which he named.

"Hills without a Homer," some one has called, with a little exaggeration, the ballad-poetry of Spain. One may be permitted, perhaps, to push the exaggeration a little farther in the same direction, and to apply the phrase not merely to a ballad, but to a word.—Trench.

Boston Common in 1630

Boston Common has had many a tribute paid to it by the poets of each succeeding age but, perhaps, no other gave so wild and enchanting a vision of its beauties as did Dr. Holmes, who wrote of it as it was in 1630, long before it had been trimmed into acquiescence with the demands of a great city for a playground, and hedged round with buildings instead of lying open to the winds, adorned by the prodigality of nature, and forming a wide spreading and happy sanctuary for bird and beast. Here is Dr. Holmes' memorable little picture:

1630
All overgrown with bush and fern,
And straggling clumps of tangled trees,
With trunks that lean and boughs that turn
Bent eastward by the mastering breeze—
With spongy bogs that drip and fill
A yellow pond with muddy rain.
Beneath the shaggy Southern hill
Lies sweet and low the Shawmut plain.
And hark! The trodden branches crack;
A crow flaps off with startled scream;
A straggling woodchuck canters back.
A bitter rises from the stream:
Leaps from his lair a frightened deer.
An otter plunges in the pool.
Here comes old Shawmut's pioneer,
The parson on his brindled bull.

Judgment-Days

The race is not unto the swift,
The battle to the strong,
When dawn Truth's judgment-days
That sift
The claims of right and wrong.
—Frederick L. Hosmer.

Sin and the Sinner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORTHODOX theology, in its many varying manifestations, from the Egyptian who worshipped the cat and the bird-god to the Parsee who has adopted the faith of Zoroaster, or from the Hebrew monotheist who bowed himself before the Mercy Seat in the Temple of Solomon to the Christian who today attends services in the great cathedral on Mons Vaucans or the ancient abbey on the banks of the Thames at Westminster, has always confounded the human being with the creation of God and made that the sinner, and instead of taking the side of Truth against the mesmerism threatening to overmaster the man, has quite commonly joined forces with that mesmerism to crush him.

Such a conclusion on the part of those who saw in the cat or the sun a material symbol of Spirit was not only natural, it was inevitable. What is remarkable is that it should have found expression in Hebrew and Christian dogma by the representation of God, in the famous phrase of Matthew Arnold, as a sort of infinite non-natural man, rather than of man, as the Bible teaches, in the image and likeness of God. It is in this conception that the materialism of orthodox theology is exposed. The Christian theologian, by a simple post hoc proper hoc argument, involved himself in all the toils of anthropomorphism. God, he argued, made man in His image and likeness. This man was Adam, a biped like Joshua, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon. Post hoc, after which, proper hoc, because of which, God, as Matthew Arnold drily indicated, must be a huge, unnatural Joshua, Julius Caesar, or Napoleon.

It was to controvert such dogmas, to examine them scientifically, and to substitute a truly metaphysical deduction from the Biblical premises involved, that Mrs. Eddy wrote Science and Health, the textbook of the Christian Science movement. In that book she came immediately to grips with anthropomorphism in any and every one of its phases. Was, she demanded, in effect, the material Adam the image and likeness of God, Spirit? "Human philosophy," she wrote, on page 269 of Science and Health, "has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike." Not, of course, that by this man Mrs. Eddy meant Adam or the Adamic race. She makes this exceedingly clear. "Anybody," she insists, on page 245 of Science and Health, "who is able to perceive the incongruity between God's idea and poor humanity, ought to be able to discern the distinction (made by Christian Science) between God's man, made in His image, and the sinning race of Adam." The material, sinning human being is not then the image and likeness of Spirit. He is the subjective condition of the human mind, just as the image and likeness of God is the reflection of Spirit. So that the human being is the counterfeit of the spiritual man, just as the human mind is the counterfeit of the divine Mind, God.

The human mind, then, forms its own idea, which it manifests, externally in a subjective condition expressed as a human being, and then sets to work to attempt to govern this human being by means of a process of suggestions which it terms good and evil. Unfortunately for its chance of success, it finds itself no more able to control its child than Frankenstein was to dominate the monster of his creating. It has forgotten that the only thing that really exists is Truth, God, and that consequently the Christ, Truth, cannot be prevented from coming to the human consciousness. As a result the clearer Truth becomes to the human consciousness the more completely the human life is exposed and destroyed. The real man, that is to say, the image and likeness of God, begins to appear, and the material counterfeit to disappear into its native nothingness, or, to put it in more Biblical language, the old man with his deeds has been put off, and the new man, renewed in knowledge after the image of Him that created him, has been put on. This new man is the Christ, in his full purity invisible to mortal eyes, as Christ Jesus became in the ascension.

What then sins is not the human being but the human mind. The human being is the subjective condition of the human mind, at the mercy, till Truth intervenes, of all those gusts of passion and animality which constitute its hypnotic influence. Once again, Mrs. Eddy makes this perfectly clear, on page 393 of Science and Health, when she writes, "A false belief is both the tempter and the tempted, the sin and the sinner, the disease and its cause." In other words, it is in each case the human or mortal mind which is the offender, and the remedy is always Truth. This is what Jesus meant when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What could Truth free a man from but the delusion imposed upon him by a lie? And so Mrs. Eddy says, on pages 142 and 143 of Science and Health, "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue."

Jesus illustrated perfectly what this means, in a phrase which has perhaps been more misunderstood than any in his teaching. It was on the day when suggestion speaking through Peter had endeavored to induce him to set aside his life's pur-

pose. In an instant he flashed out the denunciation and destruction of the suggestion, in the famous sentence, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Now Satan, to the Hebrew, was the metaphorical adversary of good, of God, of Principle. This adversary was the sin of the suggestion, and the sinner offering the suggestion. Consequently Jesus' meaning ought to be sufficiently clear not to have been mistaken by any one. He was not telling his disciple, Peter, to get behind him. But he was telling evil suggestion, the adversary of good, of Principle, to get there. In other words he was protecting himself audibly and mentally against the suggestion flung at him by the mortal, human mind, at once the sin and the sinner.

Now, of course, to the extent the human being accepts the suggestion, he makes himself the repository of sin, and so identifies himself with the sinner. To free himself from sin, therefore, the human being must grasp scientifically the illusiveness of sin, or mortal mind, and must demonstrate the unreality and impotence of evil. To the extent of his failure to do this, he will find himself, as Peter did, the mouthpiece of evil. His release can only come in the terms of his mastery of the truth, the knowledge of which frees and heals him. "You must," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 334 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "find error to be nothing; then, and only then, do you handle it in Science."

The Many-Colored Sea

"In 'Spuma dal Mare' I have attempted to give something of the many-colored aspects of the sea," wrote William Sharp in his diary. "It is absurd to keep on always speaking of it as blue, or green, or even gray. The following portion is as true as practicable, whatever other merits they may have:

"Here the low breakers are rolling thro' shallows,
Yellow and muddied, the line of topaz
Ere cut from the boulder:
Save when the sunlight swims through them slantwise,
When inward they roll,
Long billows of amber,
Crown'd with pale yellow
And gray-green spume.
Here and gray their slopes
Where the broken lights reach them,
Dull gray of pearl, and dappled and darkling.
As when, 'mid the high
Northward drift of the clouds,
Sirocco bloweth
With soft fanning breath."

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Sir Henry Irving, from the lithograph by William Rothstein

A Favorite of Two Continents

Irving's first visit to America, in 1883, was a matter of considerable importance, not only to him, but to all of his craft and to all by whom he was held in regard. At that time the body of British people did not know much about America, and perhaps—strange as it may seem—did not care a great deal. Irving had played nearly five years continuously at the Lyceum, and his theater had grown to be looked upon as an established institution. The great clientele which had gathered round it, now numbering many thousands, looked on the venture with at least as much concern as he did himself. Thus the last night of the season, July 28, 1883, was a remarkable occasion. The house was jammed, and seemingly not one present but was a friend. When the curtain fell at the end of "The Belle's Stratagem" there began a series of calls which seemed as though it would never end. Hand-clapping and stamping of feet seemed lost in the roar, for all over the house the audience were shouting—shouting with that detonating effect which is only to be found from a multitude animated with a common feeling. The sight and sound were moving. Wherever one looked there were tears; and not from women or the young alone.

At the last, after a pause a little longer than usual—from which the audience evidently took it that the dramatic moment had arrived—came a marvelous silence. The curtain went up, showing on the stage the entire personnel of the company and staff. Then that audience simply went crazy. All the cheers for the play seemed to have been but a preparation for those of the parting. The air wherever one looked was a mass of waving hands and handkerchiefs, through which came wave after wave of that wild, heart-stirring, detonating sound. When the curtain fell, it did so on two thousand people swept with emotion.

Something of the same kind was enacted across the Atlantic. When on the evening of Monday, Oct. 29, the curtain rose on the first scene of "The Belle's Stratagem," there was a hush of expectation, prolonged till the moment when the door of the inn parlor was thrown open and Irving seemed swept in by the rushing snowstorm. The tempo of cheers seemed like the prolongation of that last moment in London; and for six or seven minutes—an incredibly long time for such a matter on the stage—the cheering went on.

The welcome which Irving received on that night, lasted for more than twenty years—until that night of March 25, 1904, when at the Harlem Opera House he said "Good-by" to his American friends forever. Go where he would, from Maine to Louisiana, from the eastern to the western

sea, there was always the same story of loving greetings; of appreciative and encouraging understandings; of heartfelt and reverent, in which gratitude had no little part. As Americans of the United States have no princes of their own, they make princes of whom they love. And after eight long years, winters spent with Henry Irving amongst them, I can say that no more golden hospitality or affectionate belief, no greater understanding of purpose or enthusiasm regarding personality or work has ever been the lot of any artist—any visitor—in any nation. Irving was only putting into fervent words the feeling of his own true heart, when in his parting he said:

"I go with only one feeling on my lips and in my heart—God bless America."—Bram Stoker, in "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving."

Nature Was Keats' Teacher

"The years of Keats' school days and apprenticeship were also those of the richest and most stimulating outburst of the new poetry in England," Sidney Colvin writes in "John Keats." "To name only their chief products—the 'Lyrical Ballads' of Coleridge and Wordsworth had come while he was only a child; during his school days had appeared Wordsworth's still richer and not less challenging volumes of 1807, and the succession of Scott's romantic lays (but these last, in spite of their enormous public success, it was in circles influenced by Leigh Hunt not much the fashion to admire); during his apprentice years at Edmonton, the first two cantos of Byron's 'Childe Harold' and the still more overwhelmingly successful series of his Eastern tales; and finally Wordsworth's 'Excursion,' with which almost from the first Keats was profoundly impressed."

"But it was not, of course, only by reading poetry that he was learning to be a poet. Nature was quite as much his teacher as books; and the nature within easy reach of him, tame indeed and unimpressive in comparison with Wordsworth's lakes and mountains, had quite enough of vital English beauty to afford fair seedtime to his soul. Across the level of the Lea valley, not then disfigured as they are now by factories and reservoir works and the squalor of sprawling suburbs, rose the shaggy undulation of Epping forest, a region which no amount of Cockney frequentation or prosaic intimacy can ever quite strip of its primitive romance. Westward over Hornsey to the Highgate and Hampstead heights, northward through Southgate toward the Barnets, and then in a sweep by the remains of Enfield Chase, was a rich tract of typical English country, a country of winding elm-shadowed lanes, of bosky hedge and thicket and undulating pasture-land

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

Renaissance, then, was the break of the modern with the past, when the theology of medievalism was unendurable to an enlightened understanding of life. Its religious expression was the Reformation; its revival, the New Learning; its attainment in science was summed up in the teaching of Galileo and Copernicus; its artistic glory, the Florentine Olympus; its consummation in its passions, the Thirty Years' War. There was no avenue of human thought it did not traverse.

ONE of the most interesting and useful of the many minor statements on sundry issues of international importance submitted to the Peace Conference was certainly that of Mr. Charles Vamvacas, formerly a member of the Ottoman Parliament as a Christian subject of the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Vamvacas' statement dealt with the question of the actual position occupied by Constantinople and the Sultan of Turkey in the estimate of the Muhammadan world. It constituted a reply to the

And one of its great satisfactions was undoubtedly that which, under the new rules, is to some extent curiailed, namely, the leisureliness of everything. Not that the game was always leisurely, often it was very fast and very furious. But there were sure to be long stretches, specially in the early hours of the match, when the slow but steady piling up of a score, steady batting, steady fielding, and steady bowling seemed to fit in so well with the warm sunlight and the still air! The short, sharp cheer for the bowler as he bowled his man, or for one of the fielders as he caught him; the tribute to the outgoing batsman, as he neared the pavilion, and to the incoming batsman as he walked toward the wicket; the changes after each over; the momentary pause in the game as the white-coated referee was appealed to and gave a decision; all these were the stock in trade of the county match. They will all be there, of course, in the two-days match.

THE atmosphere of Armageddon has been slow to leave the London art galleries. It has hung around the National Gallery since the armistice, in the shape of the Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Munitions, which has been housed there, while the Tate Gallery has harpored the Ministry of Pensions, and the National Portrait Gallery the officers for the Separation Allowance Department of the War Office. The authorities have been by no means reconciled to the continued occupation of the buildings by the humdrum unromantic bureaux at a time when, they consider, the people should be enjoying the treasures they have to exhibit. Their supporters have made the public acquainted with the facts and, like Artemus Ward, have "cum the moral on 'em strong."